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Whole WORLD.

Shewing their
Bounds, Situation, Dimensions, Ancient and Mo-
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The Third Edition,
Corrected and much Improv'd, beyond the Two
First Impressions.

By *LAURENCE EACHARD*, A. B. of
Christ's Colledge in Cambridge.

London, Printed for *T. Salusbury* at the *King's-Arms*
next *St. Dunstan's Church* in *Fleet-street*, 1693.



*To the Reverend and truly Learn-
ed Dr. JOHN COVEL,
Chancellor of York, and Ma-
ster of Christ-Colledge in Cam-
bridge.*

Reverend Sir,

TO have your Name prefixed to this *Book*, will give you sufficient Reason no less to marvel at my Boldness than Folly; but the Right of Dedication, every *Scribler* assumes to himself, may in some measure save me harmless; and your Goodness which truly knows how to pardon the rash Attempts of *Youth*, has animated me to shelter this small *Trifle* under the Patronage of your Name. I will not go about to extenuate my Crime, by such fulsome *Panegyrics* as Dedications are usually stuffed withal; for those are the common Badges of Mercenary Pens, which too oft betray the Wit as well

The Epistle Dedicatory.

as the Integrity of such Writers. I do not pretend in the least to better your Understanding by this small *Compendium*, or to add any thing to the knowledge of a Person who is already so well acquainted with the World, and has seen so many famous Countries: Neither do I make use of your Name to avoid (the common Fate of Young Writers) *Envy*, for to be thought worthy of that, shall be my greatest Glory; but chiefly because the Name of so eminent a Patron may give the greater Encouragement to others, and that this Science may be the more esteemed in our *University*; and lastly, that I may let the World know how much I am honoured by publishing my self

Your most Humble, and

Devoted Servant,

LAU. E. ACHARD.

T H E

T H E
P R E F A C E.

THE Design (as I formerly said) of this small Manual, is to be a plainer, easier, and less tedious Instructor, and to give a more compleat, perfect and clearer Idea than has been done before, of the Divisions, Subdivisions, Chief Towns, and Sovereignities in every Country in the World, with their Situations, Divisions and Dimensions; as also (to have it more compleat) the Religions, Languages, Commodities, Rivers, Lakes, &c. together with a curious intermixture of all the Old Geography with the New. In short, the Reader may here find a vast number of Names (more than may well be expected in such a Volume) all set with so much good Method and Order, that there's never a Province, but that he may know the Position and Dimensions;

A 4

The Preface.

ons; never a Subdivision, but he may find the Situation; nor ever a City or Town, but he may understand who it is subject to; and all with a very little trouble: And where-ever this Perfection is found to fail, it is for want of Discoveries and not Method.

When the Second Edition was publish'd, I design'd never to have made any further Additions to it, well knowing such wou'd make the two former Impressions of little or no value: But in the Second Impression the Printers had committed many Faults (besides several that were put into the Errata) which were very injurious to all young Beginners. In a careful looking over them, I found considerable Defects, which I saw might be supplied by the help of some Books and Maps I hapned to light of, which I had not seen before; and this caus'd me to make those Improvements, which were absolutely necessary to a further Perfection of this Work, tho' still keeping to the Design, and almost the same Bulk. So that now (besides several things added in Asia, Africa, and America) Europe is much more perfect and compleat than ever;
and

The Preface.

and some of the Countries, (particularly France for one) are, I think, as absolutely perfect as the Design and Method was capable of. As for the rest, (I mean of those in Europe) a few Stroaks will bring them to equal Perfection; but those few were so difficult to obtain, that I cou'd by no means procure them from either the best Books or Maps, extant. Further than this I shall never aim at, but shall tell the Courteous Reader once for all, That I shall never make any more Additions than are in this Third Impression, nor have any thing more to do with it than a Verbal Correction amounts to: And as for Printers Faults at present, here are not any material ones that I know of.

As for the Table of the Chief Places of Europe that was in the Second Impression; tho' of considerable Use, yet I've left it out for the future, partly to prevent swelling the Book; but more especially, because I have since put out an Index, vastly more useful, called by the name of The Gazetteer's, or Newf-man's Interpreter, which as it is the most elaborate Piece, so I think it is the most
ne-

The Preface.

necessary Piece (especially for inferior Persons) I ever did of this Subject, tho' indeed there's nothing of that Art or Contrivance in that as in this.

The true way of using this Book (as the Worthy Mr. Bohun observes) is to take before-hand a Collection of Maps, and compare it with them. But for any such as cannot go to the Price of a good Collection, may learn in a great measure, as well by only one General Map, as F. de Wit's last Sheet Maps of the Quarters, whose Provinces as well as Countries are mark'd out. By the help of these Maps, (after they be coloured so as to distinguish between the Divisions and Subdivisions) this Book, and a little Study, the Reader perhaps will meet with something beyond his Expectation.

I will not trouble the Reader with any further Discourse of this nature, but conclude with what I said formerly, that a Work of this Nature, so extraordinary Compendious, and containing so very much in so small a room; as it is the more painful and laborious to compose, than Volumes of much larger size, (especially since Others in many things have

been

The Preface.

been so defective) so it is also more liable to Faults, and the Imperfections much more apparent in such an Exact Method: And such a Compleat Book as is here promised (how small and contemptible soever it may seem) must needs be of great Use, and it requir'd a more peculiar Care than others of greater Bulk and Esteem in the World, and also needed a Person of Riper Years, and far stronger Judgment than my self to have perform'd it: And therefore whatever Commendations I have seem'd to have given it my self, I shou'd give far greater to any one that shou'd perfect it; and shou'd be extreamly glad to find a Person that shou'd Correct, Alter, or any ways Improve the Design.

A
L E T T E R
T O

Mr. Laurence Eachard,

The Author of the
Compendium of Geography.

S I R,

TO Commend or Recommend a Book which has been so far approved by the World, as to Sell of a whole Impression in the space of a few Months, may seem very needless, and over-much officious; and therefore I shall decline that Province, and endeavour to shew the Usefulness of it.

Geography is become in our Times, since the Invention of Printing, a vast and voluminous Study; and altho' it is extremely Needful to all sorts of Men, yet many are discouraged at the first Aspect, by the meer Bulk of the Writers, and presuming they can never understand it, without reading so many great Volumes,
cast

A Letter, &c.

cast off all Thoughts of it, and sit down in perfect Ignorance of all that part of the Earth in which they have no Business.

This occasioned *Cluverius*, and some others, to reduce this vast Body into a narrow compass, to the end that Learners, by Reading of shorter Books, might form in their Minds a general *Idea* of this Art, and then proceed (if they thought fit) to enlarge and fill up their Notions by the perusal of the larger Accounts. This is indeed the true Method of all *Arts*, first to form General Notions from short *Introductions*, and then to improve the same by exact and minute Inquiries into all the Parts: And thus the Ingenious Mr. *Degery Whear*, in his *Method of Reading History*, endeavoured to Form his young Reader of History, and by degrees, fit and prepare him for that noble Study.

In this particular you have obliged the World beyond any Man that has attempted to write an *Introduction to Geography*. First, by the *Brevity* of it, there being nothing of this Nature to my Knowledge extant in any Language, that is not much larger than yours. Secondly, by the *Exact Method*, than which nothing can possibly be invented better, or perhaps be better pursued. Thirdly, by the *Clearness* and *Perspicuity* of it, there being nothing in the whole Book that may not easily be understood at the first reading, without the assistance of a Tutor.

I know every one of these have been made Objections against the Book, and some have
ca-

A Letter, &c.

endeavoured to make it seem contemptible on all these Accounts, but I shall never go about to rectifie their wilful Mistakes : The rest of the World will think never the worse of it, for any thing they can say ; and whenever I am to enter into any new Study I shall ever desire to find a Guide that has these Faults to introduce me.

The true way of using this Book, is to take care before-hand for a Collection of Maps; one General Map, the four Quarters, and the particular Kingdoms, or so many of them as is thought fit, which may very easily be had for about 25 or 30 s. then this Book being Read, and compared with those Maps, in about a Week or a little more, a young Man wholly unacquainted with the World will be able to understand the *Position of Kingdoms, Cities, &c.* which he may afterwards enlarge as he thinks fit.

As to your self, *Sir*, you need not trouble or concern your self with the Censures of some Men ; the World was never guilty of too much good Nature, in this, or any other thing. There is a secret Envy that ever waits upon all those that have presumed to instruct the World ; for though few Men have Wealth enough, yet they are all *Wonderous Wise*, and take it very ill to be better informed.

I can but Congratulate your good Fortune in meeting with a civil Bookseller, that would give you the liberty of Correcting and Enlarging your own Work, since the Second Impression of my *Geographical Dictionary* was

so

A Letter, &c.

so lately printed without my Knowledge as *Corrected and Enlarged* ; when in truth it is neither ; and this, after I had spent above three years in that Work at the Request of the Publisher : This is an Affront that will try the Patience of an Author to the utmost, tho' those that are not such, can hardly think it an Injury, or at least but a very light one.

But then as to Personal Reflections, or Verbal Injuries, those I ever thought worthy of nothing but Neglect ; and time if nothing else, will bring you to approve of this Sentiment of

S I R.

Ipswich,
Sept. 3.
1691.

Your most Affectionate

Friend and Servant,

Edmund Bohun.

P O S T S C R I P T.

THere is now in the Press a Third Edition, in Folio, of my *Geographical Dictionary*, without any of the many Corrections and Enlargements I had prepared for it ; so that I am enforced before-hand to disown it, that my Reputation may not suffer any more by that sort of Treatment.

Decem. 20.
1692.

Edmund Bohun

Advertisement.

THE Reader is desired to take Notice, That ch. T. stands for chief Town or City; l. and b. for long and broad; m. for Miles; K. D, Mar. Earl. Prin. Bar. and such like, for Kingdom, Dukedom, Marquisate, Earldom, Principality and Barony; the rest may be understood without Explanation.

A N

A Most Compleat
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OF
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Describing all the
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GEOGRAPHY is a Science which teacheth the Description of the *Earth*. It differs from *Cosmography* as a part from the whole, and from *Chorography* and *Topography* as the whole from its parts.

The *Earth* (the Subject of this Book) is a Spherical Body, which together with the *Water* make up one *Globe*, of so perfect and exact a form, and so beautified and adorn'd by the God of Nature, that from its elingancy and beauty, it was called by the *Greeks* *Κόσμος*, and by the *Latines*, *Mundus*. It is called by the *French*, *le Monde*; by the *Italians*, *il Mondo*;
by

by the Germans, *die Welt*; by the Dutch, *de Wereldt*; and by the Poles, *Swiat*.

It is situated, according to *Ptolomy* and *Tycho*, in the Centre of the World; but according to *Copernicus*, between the Orbs of *Mars* and *Venus*; its substance so wonderful, as may well express that unlimited Power that performs infinitely beyond our imagination.

As to its *Magnitude*, it is 21600 miles in Circuit, (allowing according to the vulgar Account 60 to a Degree;) its Diameter 6872 miles; its Semidiameter 3436; its Superficies in square miles 148510584, and its solid Content 169921796242 Cubical miles.

For the better understanding all its Parts, it may be divided into four general Heads, viz. 1. Its *Imaginary Parts*; 2. Its *Real Parts*; 3. In respect of its *Inhabitants*; And, 4. Its *National Parts*.

1. Imaginary Parts.

The *Imaginary Parts* are only supposed for the clearer understanding of this Science; They are, 1. *Poles*, 2. *Circles*, 3. *Zones*, and 4. *Climes*.

1. The *Poles* are the extrem points of the *Axis*, which is supposed to pass through the Centre of the Earth, and on which it is supposed to move daily about. They answer to the *Poles* of the Heaven as the other *Imaginary Parts* being the furthest distant from the *Æquator*; in number two. viz. 1. The *Artick*,

or

or North-Pole; and 2. the *Antartick*, or South-Pole.

2. The *Circles* are divided into the *Greater* and *Lesser*; the *Greater* divide the World into two equal parts; in number four, viz. 1. The *Æquator*, compassing the Earth equally between (and furthest from) the *Poles*: When the Sun is here, the days and nights are equal. 2. The *Zodiack*, (in which is the *Ecliptick*) cutting the *Æquator* obliquely, thorough which the Sun passes in a year. These two are immoveable. 3. The *Horizon*, dividing the visible parts of the Heavens from the invisible. 4. The *Meridian*, dividing the Horizon into two equal parts: When the Sun is here, it is Noon. These two are Moveable.

The *Lesser Circles* divide the World into two Unequal Parts; They are, 1. The *Tropicks*, which terminate the Sun's distance from the *Equator*, being 23 degr. and half from it: When the Sun is here, it is either Summer or Winter. They are two, viz. of *Cancer* on the North, and of *Capricorn* on the South-side of the *Æquator*. 2. The *Polar Circles*, 66 degr. and one half of the *Æquator*, and 23 and one half of the *Poles*; they are called the *Artick* and *Antartick* Circles. 3. The *Parallels*, which are parallel to the *Æquator*, set in Maps to shew the *Latitude*, as the *Meridian* Lines are to shew the *Longitude* of places. [Note, That *Latitude* is the distance from the *Æquator*, and *Longitude* from the first Meridian, made commonly at the Canary Isles.

B 2

3. The

3. The *Zones* are certain spaces of Earth, included between two lesser Circles. In number five; viz. one *Torrid Zone*, which lies between the *Tropicks*; two *Temperate Zones* between the *Tropicks* and *Polar Circles*; and two *Frigid Zones*, between the *Polar Circles* and the *Poles*.

4. A *Clime*, or *Climate*, is a space of Earth, between two *Parallels*, in which the longest day is increased half an hour: As for Example, in the first *Clime*, the longest day is 12 hours and an half; in the second, 13 hours; in the third, 13 hours and an half, &c. they are in number 24, that is from the *Æquator* to the *Polar Circles*.

2. Real Parts.

The *Real Parts* are such as have a Real Existence upon the Superficies of the Earth. Divided into 1. *Water*, and 2. *Land*.

1. *Water* is divided into, 1. *Ocean*, called a general Collection or Rendezvous of all Waters, giving bounds to the four *Regions* of the Earth. 2. *Sea*, a part of the *Ocean* encompassed with Land except one *Streight*, such as the *Mediterranean*, and *Baltick*. 3. *Streight*, a part of the *Ocean*, restrained into narrow bounds, opening the way to a *Sea*, as those of *Magalanica*, and *Gibraltar*. 4. *Lake*, a large space of *Water* wholly encompassed with Land, as *Perima* and *Zaire*. 5. *Creek* or *Gulf*, a crooked Shoar, thrusting forth as it were two Arms to hold the *Sea*, as those of *Venice* and *Lepanto*. As for *Rivers*, *Ditches*, *Brooks*, *Fountains*, &c. need no description.

2. Land

2. *Land*, divided into, 1. *Continent*, a vast Tract of Land where many Nations are joined together, as *Europe*, *Asia*, &c. 2. *Island*, a space of Land wholly encompassed with Sea, as *Britain*, *Japan*, &c. 3. *Peninsula*, a space of Land, encompassed with Sea, except one small part, as *Morea*, *Malacca*, &c. 4. *Isthmus*, is that space of Land that joins a *Peninsula* to a *Continent*. 5. *Promontory*, a Mountain shooting it self into the Sea, the end of which is called a *Cape*, as the *Cape of Good Hope*, *Cape Verde*, &c. As for *Mountains*, *Rocks*, *Valleys*, *Fields*, *Forests*, *Woods*, *Plains*, &c. are all well known.

3. Inhabitants.

The Earth is divided in respect of its *Inhabitants*, into the right hand and left. 1. To *Poets*, the North was counted the right hand, and the South the left. 2. To *Priests*, the South is the right hand, and the North the left. 3. To *Astronomers*, the West is the right hand, and the East the left. And, 4. To *Geographers*, the East is right, and the West left. The *Inhabitants* themselves are distinguished; 1. In respect of their *Situation*. 2. According to their *Shadows*. 3. In respect of the *Position of the Globe*. And, 4. According to the *Countries*.

1. Those, according to their *Situation* are divided into; 1. *Antaci*, which lie under the same *Meridian*, and same *Longitude*, but on different sides of the *Æquator*. 2. *Periaci*, which live on the same side of the *Æquator*,

and same *Latitude*, but on opposite sides of the *Globe*. 3. *Antipodes*, that live diametrically opposite to each other.

2. Those according to their *Shadows*, are divided into, 1. *Amphiscii*, (called also *Ascii*) who live on the *Torrid Zone*, whose *Shadows* tend both ways. 2. *Periscii*, which live in the *Frigid Zones*, whose *Shadows* tend all ways. 3. *Heteroscii*, in the *Temperate Zones*, whose *Shadows* tend but one way.

3. Those according to the *Position of the Globe*, are distinguished into, 1. Such as live in a *Right Sphere*, (under the *Aequator*) where the Stars rise and set at right Angles. 2. Such as live in an *Oblique Sphere*, (between the *Aequator* and *Poles*) where the Stars rise and set obliquely. 3. Such as live in a *Parallel Sphere*, (under the *Poles*) where the Stars are always parallel to the *Horizon*.

4. Those according to the *Countries*, are distinguished into a great many Nations and Peoples, as *French*, *Spaniards*, *Italians*, *Germans*, &c. all which shall be more particularly treated of afterwards.

4. National Parts.

The Earth, in respect of its *Countries*, is divided into four Parts; viz. 1. *Europe*; 2. *Asia*; 3. *Africa*, and 4. *America*; to which are added, 5. *Terra Boreales incognita*, and 6. *Terra Australes incognita*. These are divided into *Empires*, *Kingdoms*, *Regions*, *Countries*, *Nations*, &c. Subdivided into *Provinces*, *Governments*,

ments, *Prefectures*, *Circles*, *Territories*, *Districts*, *Counties*, &c.

As for the *Empires*, there are six of special Note at present, viz. *Turky*, *Russia*, *Persia*, *Tartary*, *India*, and *Abissina*; this last is of late much impaired: To these we may add three others that go by that Name, viz. *Germany*, *Morocco*, *Monomotopa*. The Description of these, with the *Kingdoms*, *Inferiour Provinces*, and *Sovereignities*, is the main design of this Book.

Countries are for the most part divided according to *Princes Dominions*, (but not always so;) they are separated from each other, 1. Sometimes by *Sea*, as *Germany* and *Denmark* from *Swedeland*. 2. Sometimes by *Rivers*, as *Naxolia* from *Turcomania*. 3. Sometimes by *Mountains*, as *France* from *Spain*. 4. Sometimes by *Walls*, as *China* from *Tartary*. And, 5. Sometimes divided only according to the *Towns* and *Forts* of the *Princes*, as *France* from the *Low Countries*.

Thus much for the W O R L D in General.

I. EUROPE.

EUROPE has on the North, the Frozen Ocean; on the West the *Ducalidonian* and Western Ocean; on the South the *Medeterranean* Sea; and on the East *Asia*; from which, parted by the *Archipelago*, the *Euxine* Sea, and *Palus Meotis*; the rest is uncertain: Situated between the 7th and 100th degr. of Lon. and between the 34th and 72d deg. of Lat. being in length from Cape St. Vincent in Portugal, to the Mouth of the River Oby in Russia, about 3300 Miles; and in breadth from Cape Matapin in Morea, to the North Cape in Norway, about 2200 Miles; called by the *Franch*, *l'Europe*, by the *Spaniards* and *Italians*, *l'Europa*; by the *Turks*, *Kumeli*, and sometimes *Al Franch*; by the *Georgians*, *Franchkoba*; and by the rest of *Asia*, *Franchistan*.

It is the least part of the four, but far the more Noble, being the most Populous and Civilized, adorned with many large and glorious Cities, enriched with the most necessary Commodities, and abounding with all the Riches, Pleasures and Plenty, that the most Voluptuous Man can wish for. Famous, 1. For the *Roman* and *Greek* Monarchies: 2. For its Political Governments: 3. For its Tempera-
ture



temperatures, *Summer*, *Irish*, *Epitotick*, &c. which shall be all spoken of afterwards.

It is under the Government of three Emperors; viz. *Turky*, *Russia*, and *German*; seven Kings; viz. *England*, *France*, *Spain*, *Portugal*, *Denmark*, *Swedeland*, and *Poland*; one Pope of *Rome*; six Dukes, (besides *Lorrain* and those of the Empire) viz. *Tuscany*, *Savoy*, *Modena*, *Mantua*, *Parma*, and *Curland*; four Dependent Princes, viz. *Transylvania*, *Walachia*, *Moldavia*; and *Crim Tartary*; seven Commonwealths, (besides that of *St. Marino*.) viz. the *United Provinces*, *Switzerland*, *Venice*, *Genoa*, *Ragusa*, *Luca*, and *Ge-*

ture and Fertility : 4. For its Arts and Sciences ; and, 5. For the Purity of the *Christian Faith*.

The Arts peculiar to Europe, and there Invented, may be reckoned *Painting, Printing, Statuary*, and divers particulars in the Art of *Navigation and War*, and most especially in *Scholastick Sciences*. Besides these, may be counted the Noble Invention of *Guns, the Loadstone*, and many other Things too long to be here named.

The Religions of Europe may be reduced to five Heads : viz. 1. The Reformed, or Protestant : 2. Roman-Catholick : 3. That of the Greek Church : 4. The Mahometan : And 5. The Jewish. The Languages are reduced to three chief Parts : viz. The Teutonic divided into *English, Dutch, and Danish* : 2. Latin, corrupted into *French, Spanish, and Italian* : And 3. Slavonian, divided into *Russian, Polish, and Turkish*. There are several others of less Note, as *Welsh, Hungarian, Finnick, Irish, Epirotick, &c.* which shall be all spoken of afterwards.

It is under the Government of three Emperors viz. *Turky, Russia, and German* ; seven Kings, viz. *England, France, Spain, Portugal, Denmark, Swedeland, and Poland* ; one Pope of Rome ; six Dukes, (besides *Lorrain* and those of the Empire) viz. *Tuscany, Savoy, Modena, Mantua, Parma, and Curland* ; four Dependent Princes, viz. *Transylvania, Walachia, Moldavia* ; and *Crim Tartary* ; seven Commonwealths, (besides that of *St. Marino*) viz. the *United Provinces, Switzerland, Venice, Genoa, Ragusa, Luca, and Ge-*

by the Spaniards and Italians, *L'Europa* ; by the Turks, *Kumeli*, and sometimes *Al Franck* ; by the Georgians, *Franckoba* ; and by the rest of Asia, *Franckistan*.

It is the least part of the four, but far the more Noble, being the most Populous and Civilized, adorned with many large and glorious Cities, enriched with the most necessary Commodities, and abounding with all the Riches, Pleasures and Plenty, that the most Voluptuous Man can wish for. Famous, 1. For the Roman and Greek Monarchies : 2. For its Political Governments : 3. For its Tempera-
ture

neva; besides many inferiour Princes, Imperial Cities, &c.

Rivers of chief Note are six; viz. 1. *Danube*, 2. *Volga*, 3. *Dwina*, 4. *Boristhenes*, 5. *Rhine*, and 6. *Loyre*.

Mountains of greatest account are four; viz. 1. the *Alps*, 2. *Pirenean Mountains*, 3. *Dofrine Hills*, and 4. *Carpathean*, or *Crapack Mountains*.

Lakes of principal Note are reckoned three, viz. 1. *Ladoga*, 2. *Onega*, and 3. *Wener*.

Europe may be divided into twelve Parts; viz. 1. *Spain*, 2. *Portugal*, 3. *France*, 4. *Italy*, 5. *British Isles*, 6. *Low-Countries*, 7. *Germany*, 8. *Denmark*, 9. *Swedeland*, 10. *Russia*, 11. *Poland*, and 12. *Turkey in Europe*.

1. Spain.

THE Kingdom of Spain lies on the West of Europe, and on the South-West of France, in form of a Peninsula, being encompassed on three sides with Sea. Situated between the 7th and 22d deg. of Lon. and between the 36th and 44th of Lat. being in length from Cape *Creus* in *Catalonia*, to Cape *Finisterre* in *Gallicia* 630 Miles; and in breadth from *Gibraltar* in *Andaluzia*, to Cape *Pennas* in *Asturia* 480 Miles. Together with *Portugal*, it made the Roman Diocess of *Hispania*, sometimes called *Hesperia*, *Iberia*, and *Celtiberia*, afterwards *Mus Arabia*, and now *Spain*.

of Spain; by the Natives, *La Espanna*; by the French, *L'Espagne*; by the Italians, *La Spagna*; by the Poles, *Hispanka*; and by the Germans and Dutch, *Spanien* and *Spanien*.

It was first Conquered by the *Carthaginians*, soon after by the *Romans*, then by the *Vandals*, immediately after by the *Goths*, after that by the *Saracens* and *Moors*, Anno 724, and divided into several Kingdoms, till Anno 1478, *Ferdinand* drove out the *Moors*, and erected a Monarchy, which has continued ever since. So that at present, it is governed by its own King, who has many Dominions, and more Titles, particularly that of the *Catholick King*. His Royal Seat is at *Madrid*. A little of it is under the French.

The Inhabitants descend from the *Goths*, *Moors*, *Jews*, and old *Spaniards*, and are all Roman Catholics in Religion. Their Language, the vulgar Spanish or Castilian, a Manly Language, composed of French, Latine, Gothish, Arabick, and old Spanish. In *Biscay* they still speak the old *Cantabrian*, and the Arabick is used in the Mountains of *Granada*. Their chief Commodities are Sacks, Sugars, Oyl, Metals, Rice, Silk, Oranges, Raisins, Wool, Cork, Rosin, and Lamb-skins. It is divided into 15 Provinces, which are as following,

1. Kingdom of *Gallicia*, incol. *la Galizia*, a Sea Province, the most N. W. of this Kingdom; but a part of the old *Gallacia*; 170 m. l. and 140 b. divided into five Territorics or Diocesses, viz. 1. Bish. of *Mondonede*, ch.

T. Man.

T. *Mondonedo* and *Terral*; 2. Bish. of *Lugo*, ch. T. *Lugo*; 3. Arch. of *Compostella*, ch. T. *Compostella* and *Corrunna*; 4. Bish. of *Orense*, ch. T. *Orense*; and 5. Bish. of *Tuy*, ch. T. *Tuy* and *Bajona*: ch. T. of the whole is *Compostella* or *St. Jago-de-Compostella*.

2. Principality of *Asturia*, incol. *las Asturias*, a Sea Province on the E. of *Gallacia*; part of the old *Gallacia*, and sometime of the Kingdom of *Leon*; 135 m. l. and 60. b. It contains two distinct Provinces, viz. 1. *Asturia-de-Oviedo*, ch. T. *Oviedo*. *Aviles* and *Villaviciosa*; and 2. *Asturia-de-Santillana*, or *St. Juliania*, ch. T. *Santillana* and *St. Vincent*; in this lies the Ter. of *Lieyana*, ch. T. *Llanes*: ch. T. of the whole is *Oviedo*. *Asturia* is otherwise divided into seven Tracts.

3. Principality or Lordship of *Biscay*, incol. *la Vizcaya*, antiently *Cantabria*, a Sea Province on the E. of *Austuria*; part of the old *Gallacia*; 120 m. l. and 74. b. divided into three Provinces, viz. 1. *Biscay*, containing the Ter. of *Garnica*, *Bustria*, *Uribe*, *Arratia*, *Bedia*, *Corfona*, *Durango*, *Marquina* and *Prelamero*; ch. T. *Bilbo* and *Laredo*; 2. *Ipuscoa* or *Guipuscoa*, containing the Ter. of *Deva*, *Urola* and *Oria*: ch. T. *Tolosa* and *Fontarabia*; and 3. *Alava*, ch. T. *Vitoria* and *Salvatierra*: ch. T. of the whole is *Bilbo*.

4. Kingdom of *Navarr*, incol. *la Navarra*, an Inland Province on the S. E. of *Biscay*; part of old *Tarraconensis*; 96 m. l. and 88 b. divided into five Parts called Majorships, viz. 1. *Pampelona*, ch. T. *Pampelune*; 2. *O-lita* ch. T. *Olite*; 3. *Estella* ch. T. *Estella* and

and *Viana*; 4. *Sanguesa* ch. T. *Sanguesa*; and 5. *Tudela*, ch. T. *Tudela*; and *Villa Franca*; in this lies the Ter. of *Bardena-Real*, ch. T. *Castello-de-Sancho-Abarca*: ch. T. of the whole is *Pampelune*. This is High *Navarr*, the Lower is in *France*.

5. Kingdom of *Aragon*, incol. *el Aragon*, an Inland Province on the S. E. of *Navarr*; part of the old *Tarraconensis*; 180 m. l. and 120 b. divided into seven Territories or Dioceses, viz. 1. Bish. of *Jaca*, ch. T. *Jaca*; 2. Bish. of *Balbastro*, ch. T. *Balbastro*; in this is the County of *Ribagorza*, ch. T. *Benaveri*; 3. Bish. of *Huesca*, ch. T. *Huesca*; 4. Arch. of *Saragosa*, ch. T. *Saragosa*; 5. Bish. of *Taracona*, ch. T. *Taraccon* and *Calatajud*; 6. Bish. of *Albarazin*, ch. T. *Albarazin*; and 7. Bish. of *Tervel*, ch. T. *Tervel*, ch. T. of the whole is *Saragosa*.

6. Principality of *Catalonia*, incol. *la Catalunya*, a Sea Province on the E. of *Aragon*; part of old *Tarraconensis*; 180 m. l. and 130 b. divided into three Parts, viz. 1. Old *Catalonia*, containing the Ter. of *Lerida*, *Balaguer*, *Tarrega*, *Agramunt*, *Gardona*, *Manresa*, *Villa-Franca de Panades*, *Monblane*, *Tarragon* and *Fortosa*; ch. T. the same: 2. New *Catalonia* or the Coun. of *Barcelona*, (part under the French) containing the Ter. of *Urgel*, *Cerdanna*, *Camprodon*, *Vich*, *Girona* and *Barcelona*; ch. T. the same: and 3. Coun. of *Roussillon* (subject to the French) containing the Ter. of *Perpignan*, and *Villa-Franca de Conflent*; ch. T. the same. ch. T. of the whole is *Barcelona*.

7. King-

7. Kingdom of *Valencia*, incol. *la Valeneia*, a Sea Province on the S. W. of *Catalonia* and S. of *Aragon*; part of the old *Carthaginensis*, with a little *Tarraconensis*; 178 m. l. and 70 b. divided into three Parts, viz. 1. *Millares*, or *Migliaves*, ch. T. *Villa-Hermosa*, and St. *Matthew*; 2. *Xucar*, containing the Ter. of *Morviedro*; ch. T. *Villa-Real*; and *Molinella*, ch. T. *Valencia*; and 3. *Segura*, ch. T. *Origvella* and *Alicant*: ch. T. of the whole is *Valencia* or *Valence*.

8. Kingdom of *Murcia*, incol. *la Murcia*, a small Sea Province on the S. W. of *Valencia*; part of the old *Carthaginensis*; 96 m. l. and 70 b. divided into two Territories or Counties, viz. 1. *Murcia*, ch. T. *Murcia*, and *Calasparte*; and 2. *Cartagena*, ch. T. *Cartagena*, *Lorca* and *Almacaren*: beside these two, is reckoned the Ter. of *Villena*, in the bounds of *Old-Castile* and *Valencia*, ch. T. *Villena*: ch. T. of the whole is *Murcia*.

9. Province of *New-Castile*, incol. *Castilla la Nueva*, or the Kingdom of *Toledo*, about half the K. of *Castile* or *Bardulia*, a Midland Province on the N. W. of *Murcia*, and W. of *Valencia*; part of old *Carthaginensis*, with a little of *Lusitania*; 230 m. l. and 220 b. divided into three Provinces, viz. 1. *Alcaria*, ch. T. *Madrid*, *Toledo* and *Alcala-de-Henares*; 2. *La Sierra*, ch. T. *Cuenza*, and *Requena*; and 3. *La Mancha*, ch. T. *Ciudad-Real*; in this are the Ter. of *Calatrava*, *Alcocer*, and *Alcaraz*, ch. T. the same: ch. T. of the whole is *Madrid* the Metropolis of all Spain

10. Province of *Old-Castile*, incol. *Castilla la Vieja*, the rest of the K. of *Castile* or *Bardulia*, a Midland Province on the N. of *New Castile* and W. of *Aragon*; part of old *Gallacia* and *Tarraconensis*; 190 m. l. and 145 b. divided into eight Majorships, viz. 1. *Burgos*, ch. T. *Burgos*; 2. *Rioja* (a distinct part) ch. T. *Logronno*; 3. *Calahorra*, ch. T. *Calahorra*; 4. *Soria*, ch. T. *Soria*; 5. *Osma*, ch. T. *Borgo-d'Osma*; 6. *Valadolid*, ch. T. *Valadolid*; 7. *Segovia*, ch. T. *Segovia*; and 8. *Avila* ch. T. *Avila*: ch. T. of the whole is *Burgos*.

11. Kingdom of *Leon*, or *Legio*, an Inland Province on the W. of *Old-Castile*, and S. of *Asturia* and usually join'd with it; part of the old *Gallacia* and *Lusitania*; 165 m. l. and 110 b. divided into two Parts by the River *Douro*, viz. 1. *Tralos-Douro*, on the N. side, ch. T. *Leon*, *Astorga* and *Zamora*; in this lies *Tierra-de-Campos*, ch. T. *Palencia*; and 2. *Citra-Douro*, on the S. side, ch. T. *Salamanca* and *Ciudad-Roderigo*; this is often reckoned a part of *Castile*: ch. T. of the whole is *Leon*.

12. Province of *Extremadura*, incol. *la Estremadura de Leon*, a Midland Province on the S. of *Leon*, and W. of *New Castile*; part of the old *Lusitania* and *Betica*, and now reckoned a part of *New-Castile*, and sometimes of *Leon*; 194 m. l. and 120 b. divided into three Parts by the Rivers *Tajo* and *Guadiana*, viz. 1. *Tralos-Tajo*, ch. T. *Placentia* and *Coria*; 2. *Entre-Tajo-Guadiana*, ch. T. *Merida* and *Alcantra*; and 3. *Tralos-Guadiana*, ch. T. *Bada-*

Badajoz, and *Xeres-de-Badajoz*: ch. T. of the whole is reckoned *Badajoz*.

13. Kingdom of *Andaluzia* or *Vandalusia* a Sea Province on the S. of *Extremadura* and *New-Castile*; the W. Parts of the old *Batica* with some of *Carthagenensis*; 286 m. l. and 140 b. divided into four Territories or Diocesses, viz. 1. Bish. of *Jaen*, ch. T. *Jaen* and *Baexa*; 2. Bish. of *Cordova*, ch. T. *Cordova* or *Corduba*; 3. Arch. of *Seville*, divided into the four Ter. of *Axarafe*, *Constantina*, *Campina*, and *Aroche*, ch. T. *Seville* and *Ecija*; and 4. Bish. of *Cadiz*, or the D. of *Medina-Sidonia*, ch. T. *Cadiz*, *Medina-Sidonia*, and *Gibraltar*: ch. T. of the whole is *Seville*.

14. Kingdom of *Granada*, incol. *la Granada*, oft called the Upper *Andaluzia*, a Sea Province on the S. E. of *Andaluzia*; the E. Parts of the old *Batica*, with a little of *Carthagenensis*; 220 m. l. and 70 b. divided into four Territories or Diocesses, viz. 1. Bish. of *Almeria*, ch. T. *Almeria* and *Vera*; 2. Bish. of *Guadix*, ch. T. *Guadix* and *Baccha*; 3. Arch. of *Granada*, ch. T. *Granada* and *Alumnicar*; and 4. Bish. of *Malaga*, ch. T. *Malaga* and *Alhama*; in this lies *Sierra-de-Ronda*, ch. T. *Ronda*: ch. T. of the whole is *Granada*.

15. Kingdom of *Majorca*, incol. *la Mallorca*, or the Spanish Isles, which lie in the Mediterranean Sea, on the S. of *Catalonia* and E. of *Valencia*; they are chiefly three, viz. 1. *Majorca*, (to which is joyn'd the Isle *Cabrera*) ch. T. *Majorca* and *Alcudia*; 2. *Minorca*, ch. T. *Cittadella* and *Maon*; these two Isles were anciently

anciently called the *Belears*; and 3. *Tovica*, (to which is joyn'd the Isle *Formentera*) ch. T. *Tovica*: ch. T. of the whole is *Majorca*.

Rivers of chiefest note are five, viz. 1. *Tago*, 2. *Ebro*, 3. *Douro*, 4. *Guadiana*, 5. *Guadalquivir*.

Chief Mountains (besides the *Pirenean-Hills*) are, 1. *Siera Morina*, and 2. *Siera Nevada*.

Archbishopricks 8, Bishopricks 45, Universities 16.

2. Portugal.

THE Kingdom of *Portugal*, properly a Part of *Spain*, lies along the Western Ocean, on the W. of *Leon*, *Extremadura*, and *Andaluzia*; and on the South of *Gallicia*; situated between the 7th and 11th deg. and 10 min. of Lon. and between the 36th and 50th min. and the 42 deg. and 20 min. of Lat. being in length from N. to S. 360 miles; and in breadth, from E. to W. 135 miles, in some places but 80 and 60 miles broad. It contains a great part of the old *Lusitania*, with some of the old *Gallicia* and *Batica*, sometimes called *Portugallo*, in Latine *Portugalia*, but by some of our modern Linguists falsely called *Lusitania*; called *el Portugal*, by the Spaniards; and by the Dutch, *het Portagael*.

It was first Conquered by the Romans, after that it met with much the same fortune with the rest of *Spain*, till Anno 1139, it had its own Kings, who were afterwards Tributary to *Spain*, till Anno 1640, it Revolted, and

and has ever since continued from Spain under its own Kings, who have considerable Dominions in several parts of Asia, Africa, and America. His Royal Seat is Lisbon.

The Inhabitants, as well as those of Spain, are all Roman-Catholics in Religion. Their Language is much the same with the Castilian or Vulgar Spanish, only it hath somewhat more of the French than that. Their chief Commodities are Honey, Allom, Fish, Wine, Oyl, Fruits, White Marble, Salt, &c. It contains six Provinces, which are;

1. *Entre-Minho-Douro*, a Sea Province, the most N. in the Kingdom; part of the old *Gallacia*; 75 m. l. and 54 b. divided into four Counties or Districts viz. 1. *Viana*, ch. T. *Viana*; 2. *Ponte-Lima*, ch. T. *Ponte-Lima*; 3. *Guimaraes*, ch. T. *Braga* and *Guimaraes*; and 4. *Porto*, ch. T. *Porto*: ch. T. of the whole is *Braga*.

2. *Tralos-Montes*, an Inland Province, on the E. of *Entre-Minho-Douro*; part of old *Lusitania* and *Gallacia*; 120 m. l. and 100 b. divided into four Counties, viz. 1. *Miranda*, ch. T. *Miranda* and *Braganza*; 2. *Moncorvo*, ch. T. *Moncorvo*; 3. *Villa-Real*, ch. T. *Villa-Real*; and 4. *Pinhel*, ch. T. *Pinhel*: ch. T. of the whole is *Miranda*.

3. *Beira*, a Sea Province on the S. of *Tralos-Montes*, and *Entre-Minho-Douro*; part of old *Lusitania*; 130 m. l. and 95 b. divided into six Counties, viz. 1. *Lamego*, ch. T. *Lamego*; 2. *Aveiro*, ch. T. *Aveiro*; 3. *Viseu*, ch. T. *Viseu*; 4. *Coimbra*, ch. T. *Coimbra*.
5. *Guarda*,

5. *Guarda*, ch. T. *Guarda*; and, 6. *Castel-Branco*, ch. T. *Castel-Branco*: *Coimbra* is ch. T. of the whole.

4. *Estremadura*, incol. *la Estremadura-Portugaise*, a Sea Province on the S. W. of *Beira* part of old *Lusitania*; 140 m. l. and 80 b. divided into six Counties, viz. 1. *Tomar*, ch. T. *Tomar*; 2. *Leira*, ch. T. *Leira*; 3. *Santerein*, ch. T. *Santerein*; 4. *Alenquer*, ch. T. *Alenquer*; 5. *Lisbone*, ch. T. *Lisbone*: And, 6. *Setuval*, ch. T. *Setuval*, or *St. Ubes*: ch. T. of the whole is *Lisbone*.

5. *Alen-Tajo*, or *Entre-Tajo-Guadiana*, a Sea Province on the S. E. of *Estremadura*; part of old *Lusitania*, with some of *Batica*; 165 m. l. and 98 b. divided into five Counties: viz. 1. *Portalegre*, ch. T. *Portalegre*; 2. *Estremos*, ch. T. *Estremos*; 3. *Evora*, ch. T. *Evora*; 4. *Elvas*, ch. T. *Elvas*: And 5. *Beja*, ch. T. *Beja*: *Evora* is ch. T. of the whole.

6. Kingdom of *Algarve*, incol. *el Algarve*, a Sea Province on the S. of *Alen-Tajo*; part of the old *Lusitania*, some-times reckoned a separate Kingdom from Portugal; 86 m. l. and 30 b. divided into two Counties: viz. 1. *Tavira*, ch. T. *Tavira*, and *Faro*: And, 2. *Lagos*, ch. T. *Lagos*, and *Silves*: The ch. T. of the whole is *Tavira*.

Rivers of Principal Note are three, viz. 1. *Tajo*, 2. *Douro*, and 3. *Guadiana*.

I find no Mountains of Note.

Archbishopricks 3, Bishopricks 10, Universities 2.

3. France.

THE Kingdom of France is a famous Country, lying on the N. E. of Spain, and W. of Germany, and part of Italy, almost in form of a Square, washed on two sides with Sea; situated between the 13th and 27th and 10 min. of Lon. and between the 51st and 6 min. and the 42d and 15 min of Lat. being in length from the W. parts of Bretagne, to the E. Parts of Provence, 650 Miles; (from Calais to Toulon 560) and the breadth, from the Borders of Biscay in Spain, to the N. E. parts of Lorrain, 550 miles; (from Brest to Salin 540.) It contains the greatest part of the Roman Diocess of Gaul, (by some Galatia, and Celto-Galatia) now called by the Italians and Turks, Franza; by the Portuguese, Franzam; by the Germans, Frankreich; by the Dutch, Vrancrych; by the Poles, Francucazemia; and by the Indians, Frankistan.

It was first of all conquered by the Romans, who had it till about Anno 400, it was conquered by the Franks, Goths, and Burgundians; the chief of which were the Franks, who erected a Monarchy, that has ever since continued in the Succession of Kings of three several Races, which by little and little have made themselves as great as any in Christendom: So that it is at present wholly subject to its own King, who has the Title of Most Christian

France.

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Christian King, and eldest Son of the Church. His Royal Seat is at Paris.

The Inhabitants are for the most part Roman Catholics; the remainder (much fewer than formerly) are Protestants, and mostly Calvinists: Their Language is the vulgar French; a very soft Language, composed of old Gallick, (the same with the Welsh) German, and Latine: in some parts of Bretagne they use the British or Welsh. The chief Commodities are Salt, Fish, Corn, Wines, Almonds, Coral, Canvas, Oade, Linen, Paper, Wood, and Skins. It is divided into 12 Governments, besides the Conquests and Isles, which are:

1. Government of Picardy, incol. la Picardie, a Sea Province, the most N. of the Kingdom; part of the old Belgica Secunda; 130 m. l. and 45 b. divided into three parts, viz. 1. Lower Picardy, containing three Counties, viz. le Pays Reconquis, ch. T. Calais and Guines; Ardres, ch. T. Ardres; and Boulenois, ch. T. Boulogne and Estaple: 2. Middle, or Proper Picardy, containing two Counties, viz. Ponthieu, ch. T. Abbeville, and Monstreuil; and Amienois, ch. T. Amiens, and Doulens: And, 3. Lower Picardy, containing three Counties, viz. Santerre, ch. T. Perone, and Roye; Vermandois, ch. T. St. Quentin; and Tiersche, ch. T. Guise: ch. T. of the whole is Amiens. Artois in the Low-Countries, is now joyned to this Government.

2. Government of Champaign, incol. la Champagne, an Inland Province on the S. E. of Picardy; part of old Belgica Secunda, and Lugdunensis, Prima & Quarta, 160 m. l. and 130 b. di-

b. divided into nine Parts, viz. 1. *Rethelis*, ch. T. *Rethel*; to this is joyned the two Prin. of *Sedan*, and *Charleville*, ch. T. the same: 2. D. of *Remois*, ch. T. *Rheims*: 3. *High-Champagne*, or *Perthois*, ch. T. *St. Dizier*: 4. *Low-Champagne*, ch. T. *Troyes*: 5. *Chaalonois*, ch. T. *Chaalons-sur-Marne*: 6. *le Vallage*, ch. T. *Bar-sur-Aube*: 7. *Bassigny*, ch. T. *Langres*, and *Chamont*: 8. *la Brie-Champagne*, ch. T. *Provins*; and 9. *Senonois*, ch. T. *Sens*; in this lies the Coun. of *Tonnerre*, ch. T. *Tonnerre*: ch. T. of the whole *Rheims*.

3. Government of the Isle of France, incol. *l'Isle de France*, a midland Province on the W. of *Champaign*, and S. of *Picardy*, part of old *Belgica Secunda*, and *Lugdunensis Quarta*; 125 m. l. and 115 b. divided into ten parts, viz. 1. *Laonois*, ch. T. *Laon*: 2. *Soissonois*, ch. T. *Soissons*: 3. *Noyonois*, ch. T. *Noyen*; (these three were taken out of *Picardy*;) 4. *Beauvaisis*, ch. T. *Beauvais*: 5. *Vexin-Francois*, ch. T. *Pont-Oyse*; in this lies *Mantou*, ch. T. *Mante*: 6. D. of *Valois*, ch. T. *Crespy*; in this is the Coun. of *Senlis*, ch. T. *Senlis*: 7. *Isle of France*, ch. T. *Paris*: 8. *la Brie-Francois*, ch. T. *Meaux*: 9. *Hurepoix*, ch. T. *Melun*, and *Corbiel*: And, 10. part of *Gastenois*, ch. T. *Dourdon*: ch. T. of the whole is *Paris*, the Metropolis of all France.

4. Government and Dukedom of Normandy, incol. *la Normandie*, anciently *Neustria*, a Sea Province on the W. of the Isle of France; the old *Lugdunensis Secunda*; 175 m. l. and 85 b. divided into two Parts, viz. 1. *Higher Normandy*,

mandy, containing four Bailywicks, or Counties, viz. *le Pays de Caux*, ch. T. *Candebec*, *Dieppe*, and *Havre-de-Grâce*; *Rouen*, ch. T. *Rouen*; *Vexin-Normand*, or *Gisors*, ch. T. *Gisors*, and *Vernon*; and *Eureux*, ch. T. *Eureux*, and *Lyseux*: And, 2. *Lower-Normandy*, containing four Bailywicks, or Counties, viz. *Caen*, ch. T. *Caen*, and *Bayeux*; *le Coutantin*, ch. T. *Coutances*, and *Carentan*; *l'Auranchin*, ch. T. *Auranches*; and *Alencon*, or *le Pays-de-Auge*, ch. T. *Alencon*, *Sees*, and *Verneuil*: ch. T. of the whole is *Rouen*.

5. Government and Dukedom of Britany, incol. *la Bretagne*, anciently *Armorica*, a Sea Province on the S. W. of Normandy, and W. of all France; part of old *Lugdunensis Tertia*; 180 m. l. and 110 b. divided into two parts: viz. 1. *Higher Britany*, containing five Diocesses or Counties: viz. *Dol*, ch. T. *Dol*; *St. Brieux*, ch. T. *St. Brieux-de-vaux*; *St. Malo*, ch. T. *St. Malo* and *Dinant*; *Rennes*, ch. T. *Rennes* and *Vitray*; and *Nantois*, ch. T. *Nantes*: And, 2. *Lower Britany*, containing four Diocesses or Counties; viz. *St. Pol-de-Leon*, ch. T. *St. Pol-de-Leon*, and *Brest*; *Trigvier*, ch. T. *Trigvier* and *Morlaix*; *Cornoaille*, ch. T. *Quimper-Corantin* and *Quimperlay*; and *Vannes*, ch. T. *Vannes*, and *Blavet*, or *Port-Louis*: ch. T. of the whole is *Rennes*.

6. Government of Orleans, incol. *l'Orleanois*, on the E. of Britany, and S. of Normandy; part joyning to the Sea; part of old *Lugdunensis Tertia* and *Quarta*, with some of *Aquitain*; 210 m. l. and 200 b. divided into fourteen Provinces: viz. 1. *Earl. of Maine*, divided into

into *Higher* and *Lower*, ch. T. *Mans* and *Mayenne*: 2. Earl. of *Perch*, divided into *Greater* and *Lesser*, ch. T. *Nogent*: 3. *la Beauce*, or *Chartrain*, ch. T. *Chartres*: 4. *Orleanois*, divided into *Higher* and *Lower*, ch. T. *Orleans*: 5. Part of *Gastenois*, ch. T. *Montargis*: 6. Part of *Nivernois*, ch. T. *Nevers*; 7. D. of *Berry*, divided into *Higher* and *Lower*, ch. T. *Bourges*: 8. *Blaisois*, divided into *Higher*, *Lower*, and *Dunois*, ch. T. *Blais*: 9. D. of *Vendosmois*, ch. T. *Vendosme*: 10. D. of *Tourain*, divided into *Higher* and *Lower*, ch. T. *Tours* and *Ambois*: 11. D. of *Anjou*, divided into *Higher* and *Lower*, ch. T. *Angers* and *Saumur*: 12. E. of *Poitou*, divided into *Higher* and *Lower*, ch. T. *Poitiers* and *Fontenay*: 13. *Angoumois*, ch. T. *Angoulesme*: And, 14. *Pays de Annis*, ch. T. *Rochelle*: ch. T. of the whole is *Orleans*.

7. Government of *Burgundy*, incol. *la Bourgogne*, a midland Province on the E. of *Orleanois*, and S. of *Champaign*; part of old *Lugdunensis Prima*, 180 m. l. and 130 b. divided into two distinct Provinces, viz. 1. D. of *Burgundy* (above half the *German Circle of Burgundy*) divided into 8 Bailiwicks, *Auxerrois*, ch. T. *Auxerre*; *Auxois*, ch. T. *Semur*, and *Flavigny*; *la Montagne*, ch. T. *Castillon-sur-Seyne*, and *Bar-sur-Seyne*; *Dijonois*, or *Proper Burgundy*, ch. T. *Dijon* *Bress-Challonois*, ch. T. *Challou-sur-Soane*, and *Bellegarde*; *Autunois*, (containing *Briennois*), ch. T. *Autun*, and *Semur*: *Charolois*, ch. T. *Charolles*; and *Masconois*, ch. T. *Mascon*: And, 2. Coun. of *Bress*, divided into three Parts, viz.

viz. *la Bresse*, ch. T. *Bourg-en-Bresse*; part of *Beugey* (in which is the *Bal. of Gex*) ch. T. *Bellay* and *Gex*; and the Prin. of *Dombes*, ch. T. *Trevoux*: ch. T. of the whole is *Dijon*.

8. Government of *Lyons*, incol. *le Lyonnais*, a midland Province on the S. W. of *Burgundy*, and S. E. of *Orleanois*; part of old *Aquitain*, and *Lugdunensis Prima*; 208 m. l. and 138 b. divided into eight Parts, or Provinces; viz. 1. D. of *Marche*, or *la Marche-de-Limofin*, divided into the *Higher* and *Lower*, ch. T. *Gueret*, and *le Dorat*; 2. D. of *Bourbon*, ch. T. *Moulins*, and *Bourbon*; 3. Part of *Nivernois*, ch. T. *St. Pierre-de-Moutier*; 4. *Limagne*, or the *Lower Auvergne*, ch. T. *Clermont*, and *Riom*; 5. *Upper Auvergne*, ch. T. *St. Flour* and *Orilhac*; 6. *Forest*, divided into *Higher* and *Lower*, ch. T. *Feurs* and *Roanne*; 7. Bar. of *Beaujalois*, ch. T. *Beaujeu* and *Ville-Franche*; And, 8. *Lyonnois*, properly so called, ch. T. *Lyons*, the chief of the whole Government.

9. Government of *Guienne* and *Gascony*, a Sea Province on the S. W. of *Lyonnois*, and S. of *Orleanois*, the chief part of old *Aquitain*, with a little of *Narbonensis*; 270 m. l. and 130 b. *Guienne* contains eight Provinces; viz. 1. *Saintonge*, ch. T. *Saintes*; 2. *Perigord*, ch. T. *Perigieux* and *Sarlat*; 3. *Limofin*, divided into *Higher* and *Lower*, ch. T. *Limoges* and *Tulle*; 4. *Quercy*, divided into *Higher* and *Lower*, ch. T. *Cahors* and *Montauban*; 5. *Rouergue*, ch. T. *Rodes*; 6. *Agenois*, ch. T. *Agen*; 7. *Bazadois*, ch. T. *Bazas*; And,

And, 8. *Proper Guienne*, or *Bourdelois*, ch. T. *Bordeaux*. *Gaseony* contains twelve Provinces; viz. 1. *Les Landes*, or *Auribat*, ch. T. *Dax*; 2. *D. of Albert*, ch. T. *Albert*; 3. *Proper Gascony*, ch. T. *Aire*; 4. *Coun. of Armagnac*, ch. T. *Aux*; 5. *Condomois*, ch. T. *Condom*; 6. *Estarac*, ch. T. *Mirande*; 7. *Coun. of Gaure*, ch. T. *Verdun*; 8. *Coun. of Cominges*, ch. T. *Lombes*; 9. *Coun. of Bigorre*, ch. T. *Tarbe*; 10. *Conserans*, ch. T. *St. Bertrant*; 11. *Prin. of Bearn*, divided into *Bearn*, and *Oleron*, ch. T. the same; And, 12. *Basque*, containing *la Bour*, ch. T. *Bayonne*; *Base-Navarre*, ch. T. *St. Palais*; and *Soul*, ch. T. *Mauleon*: ch. T. of the whole is *Bordeaux*.

10. Government of *Languedoc*, incol. *le Languedoc*, a Sea Province on the S. E. of *Guienne* and *Gascony*, and S. of *Lyonnois*; part of old *Narbonensis*, and a little of *Aquitain*, 238 m. l. and 148 b. divided into three Parts; viz. 1. *Higher Languedoc*, divided into four Parts; viz. *Albigois*, containing the *Diocesses of Alby and Castres*, ch. T. *Alby and Castres*; *Toulousain*, containing the *Dio. of Toulouse and Rieux*, ch. T. *Toulouse and Rieux*; *L'Auragnais*, containing the *Dio. of la-Vaur and Papoul*, ch. T. *la Vaur and Papoul*; and the *Coun. of Foix*, containing the *Dio. of Mirepoix and Pamiers*, ch. T. *Foix*; 2. *Lower Languedoc*, divided into three Quarters; viz. *Narbonne*, containing the *Dio. of Narbonne, Carcassonne, Aleth, and St. Pont-de-Torniers*, ch. T. the same; *Beziers*, containing the *Dio. of Beziers*,

Beziers, *Lodeve*, and *Agde*, ch. T. the same; and *Nismes*, containing the *Dio. of Nismes, Uzès, and Montpellier*, ch. T. the same; And, 3. *Sevennes*, containing three Parts; viz. *Givaudan*, divided into *Higher and Lower*, ch. T. *Mende*; *Velay*, ch. T. *le-Puy*; and *Viviers*, divided into *Higher and Lower*, ch. T. *Viviers*: ch. T. of the whole is *Toulouse*.

11. Government of *Dauphine*, incol. *le Dauphine*, or the *Dauphinate*, an inland Province on the E. or rather N. E. of *Languedoc*, and S. of *Burgundy*; part of the old *Vianensis Prima*; 150 m. l. and 110 b. divided into two Parts: viz. 1. *Higher Dauphine*, divided into six Territories, or Counties; viz. *Graisvaudan*, ch. T. *Grenoble*, and *la-Grand Chartreuse*; *Royanez*, ch. T. *Pont-de-Royan*; *les Baronies*, ch. T. *Nions*; *Gapençois*, ch. T. *Gap and Serres*; *Ambrunois*, ch. T. *Ambrun, or Embrun*; and *Briançonnais*, ch. T. *Pignerol and Briançon*; And, 2. *Lower Dauphine*, divided into four Territories, or Counties; viz. *Viennois*, ch. T. *Vienne*; *Valencinois*, divided into *Higher and Lower*, ch. T. *Valence and Montelimart*; *Diois*, ch. T. *Die and Crest*; and *Tricastinois*, ch. T. *St. Paul-de-Tricastin*: ch. T. of the whole is *Grenoble*.

12. Government of *Provence*, incol. *la Provence*, a Sea Province on the S. of *Dauphine*, and E. of *Languedoc*; part of old *Vianensis Tertia & Prima*; 160 m. l. and 98 b. divided into three Parts; viz. 1. *Higher Provence*, containing four Parts; viz. *Dio. of Sisteron*, ch. T. *Sisteron*; *Dio. of Apt*, ch. T. *Apt*; Coun.

Coun. of *Venaſcin*, divided into *Avignon* and *Venaſcin*, and ſubject to the Pope, ch. T. *Avignon*, and *Carpentras*; and the Prin. of *Orange*, by right under our King, ch. T. *Orange*: 2. *Middle Provence*, containing four Dioceſſes; viz. *Aix*, ch. T. *Aix*; *Riez*, ch. T. *Riez*; *Senez*, ch. T. *Senez*; and *Digne*, ch. T. *Digne*: And, 3. *Lower*, or the Coaſt of *Provence*, containing ſix Dioceſſes; viz. *Arles*, ch. T. *Arles*; *Marſeille*, ch. T. *Marſeille*; *Toulon*, ch. T. *Toulon*; *Frejuls*, ch. T. *Frejuls*; *Grace*, ch. T. *Grace*; and *Vence*, ch. T. *Vence*: ch. T. of the whole is *Aix*.

13. Dukedom of *Lorrain*, incol. *le Duche de Lorrain*, an inland Province on the E. of *Champagne*, part of old *Belgica Prima*; 128 m. l. and 110 b. a Sovereign Dukedom, but now under the French. It contains, 1. *Proper Lorrain*, divided into three Bailiwicks; viz. *Francois*, or *Nancy*, ch. T. *Nancy*; *Allemand*, or *Vaudrevange*, ch. T. *Vaudrevange*; and *Vange*, ch. T. *Mirecourt*; 2. D. of *Bar*, or *Barrois*, divided into three Bailiwicks; viz. *Barle-duc*, ch. T. *Barle-duc*; *Clermont*, ch. T. *Clermont*; and *St. Mibel*, ch. T. *St. Mibel*; 3. Biſh. of *Metz*, ch. T. *Metz*: 4. B. of *Toul*, ch. T. *Toul*; 5. B. of *Verdun*, ch. T. *Verdun*; 6. Prin. of *Salm*, ch. T. *Salm*; 7. Prin. of *Vaudemont*, ch. T. *Vaudemont*; 8. Coun. of *Biche*, or *Biſche*, ch. T. *Biche*; 9. Co. of *Sarbruck*, ch. T. *Sarbruck*; 10. Co. of *Sarward*, ch. T. *Sarward*; And, 11. Co. of *Feneſtrange*, ch. T. *Feneſtrange*. Some of theſe were Sovereignties before the French Conqueſts: ch. T. of the whole is *Nancy*.

14. The

14. The *Franche-County*, or the County of *Burgundy*, incol. *le Franche Comte*, an inland Province on the S. of *Lorrain*, and W. of the D. of *Burgundy*; part of *Lugdunenſis Quinta*; once under *Spain*; 135 m. l. and 84 b. divided into three Bailiwicks or Counties; viz. 1. *Vefoul*, containing three leſſer Bailiwicks; viz. *Vefoul*, *Gray*, and *Baulme*, ch. T. the ſame; as alſo the County of *Montbeliard* (by right under a Prince of the Houſe of *Wirtemberg*.) ch. T. *Montbeliard*; 2. *Milieu*, or *Dole*, containing four Bailiwicks; viz. *Besancon*, *Dole*, *Quinge*, and *Ornans*, ch. T. the ſame; And, 3. *Aval*, containing ſeven Bailiwicks, viz. *Salins*, *Montmorat*, *Pontarlier*, *Poligny*, *Arbois*, *Orgelet*, and *Noſereth*, ch. T. the ſame; ch. T. of the whole is *Besancon*. This Province, and the Dukedom of *Burgundy*, make up one of the ten Circles of *Germany*.

15. The French Iſles are but of little Note: they are, 1. Thoſe in the *British Channel*, which are *Guernſey*, ch. T. *St. Peter's Port*; *Jarſey*, ch. T. *St. Hillaries*; *Aldernay*, ch. T. *Aldernay*; *Sark*, or *les Caſquelles*, alſo ſubject to the King of *England*; *Chauſey*, and *Uſhant*; 2. Thoſe in the *Aquitain Ocean*, which are, *Oleron*, ch. T. *Oleron*; *Ree*, ch. T. *St. Martins*, *Belle-Iſle*, *Iſle of Muttons*, *Dien*, &c. And, 3. Thoſe in the *Mediterranean Sea*, which are, *Porquerolles*, *Portecras*, *Titan*, *Bregancon*, *St. Margverite*, *St. Honorat*, *Carmargue*, &c.

The Conqueſts in the *Low-Countries* and *Germany* ſhall be treated of afterwards.

Rivers of principal Nore are four, viz.
1. *Loyre*, 2. *Seyne*, 3. *Garond*, and, 4. *Rhosne*.
Chief Mountains (besides the *Pyrenean Hills*)
are *Serennes* in *Languedoc*, and *Vauge* in *Lor-
rain*.

Archbishopricks 18, Bishopricks 106, Uni-
versities 20.

Italy.

Italy, one of the most famous Countries in
Europe, lying on the S. E. of *France*, and
S. of *Germany*, encompassed on 3 sides with
Sea, situated between the 25th and the 40th,
and 40 min. of Lon. and between the 37th
and 36 min. and 46th and 10 min. of Lar.
It is almost in form of a Map's Leg, being in
length from *Geneva* to *Otranto* (N. W. and
S. E.) 760 miles; and in breadth from *Nice*
to *Trieste* 380, from *Ancona* to *Civita-Vecchia*
134, and from *Policastro* to *Barletta* but 75
miles. In this extent were comprehended the
old Diocess of *Rome*, the greatest part of
that of *Italy*, with some of *Gaul*. It was an-
ciently called *Aufonia*, *Latium*, *Hesperia*, *Sa-
turnia*, and *Oenotria*; now by the *Germans*,
Welschlandt, or *Wallischlandt*; by the *Danes*,
Vailand; by the *Turks*, *Valia*; by the *Poles*,
Wolskazemia; by the *Sclavonians*, *Volska*; and
by the *Dalmatians* and *Croatians*, *Latinska-
Zemlja* and *Zemglia*.

It

It anciently had several distinct Govern-
ments, till subdued by the *Romans*, who c-
rected a vast Empire, holding it till con-
quered by the *Goths*, soon after subdued by
the *Longbards*, and after that by the *French*
and *Germans*, till the Imperial Power failing;
it was reduced to several petty Governments;
so that it is at present under the King of
Spain, the *Pope*, five Dukes of the greater
sort, four of the less, five Commonwealths;
with other small Sovereigns. The chief City
of all is *Rome*.

The Inhabitants are all *Roman-Catholicke*,
except some few *Protestants* in the N. W.
parts; their *Language* is the vulgar *Italian*,
very courtly and fluent, composed of *Latin*,
and old *Italian*, with some *Lombardian* in the
N. some *Gothish* in the middle, and a little
Greek in the S. E. in *Savoy* and *Piedmont* the
French is most used; their chief *Commodi-
ties* are, *Corn*, *Wine*, *Oyl*, *Fruits*, *Rice*, *Silks*,
Velvets, *Taffaties*, *Grograms*, *Satins*, *Fustians*,
Allom, and *Glasses*. It is divided into three
parts besides the *Isles*; viz. *Higher*, or *Lombar-
ds*; *Middle*; and *Lower*, or *Naples*. These
contain 12 Provinces, which are;

1. Dukedom of *Savoy*, incol. *la Savoye*, an
inland Province the most N. W. of this
Country; part of old *Gallia-Narbonensis*; 90
m. l. and 75 b. divided into eight Parts;
viz. 1. Commonwealth of *Geneva*, (a free
Estate) divided into the two Prefectures of
Terniere and *Galliard*, ch. T. *Geneva*; 2. D.
of *Chablais*, ch. T. *Thonon* and *Evian*; 3. Bar.

C 4

of

of *Fossigny*, divided into the *Higher* and *Lower*, ch. T. *Bonne-Ville*, and *Cluse*; 4. D. of *Geneva*, ch. T. *Annecy* and *Roche*; 5. Part of *Beugey* in *France*, ch. T. *Tenne*; 6. *Proper Savoy*, ch. T. *Chambery* and *Montmelian*; in this lies the *Prefecture of Beaufort*, ch. T. *Beaufort*; 7. Coun. of *Tarentais*, ch. T. *Monstiers*; And, 8. Coun. of *Maurienne*, ch. T. *St. Jean-de-Maurienne* and *Modane*; ch. T. of the whole is *Chambery*, or rather *Geneva*. This Province is reckoned part of the *Circle of the Upper-Rhine* in *Germany*, and is subject to its own Duke (except *Geneva*, and part now under the *French*) who is *Feuditory* to the *Emperor*. *Piedmont* is usually comprehended under the name of *Savoy*.

2. Principality of *Piedmont*, incol. *il Piemonte*, on the S. E. of *Savoy*, part on the Sea; part of old *Narbonensis*, and a little of *Liguria*; 140 m. l. and 100 b. It contains eight Parts; viz. 1. D. of *Aouste*, ch. T. *Aoust* and *Bardo*; 2. *Signeury of Vercelli*, divided into the Ter. of *Vercels*, and *Beila*, ch. T. the same; with the Prin. of *Massirana*, (subject to its own Prince, dependent on the Pope) ch. T. *Massaran*; 3. Mar. of *Jurea*, or *Canavesse*, ch. T. *Jurea*; 4. Coun. of *Asti*, ch. T. *Asti* and *Verua*; 5. Mar. of *Susa*, ch. T. *Susa* and *Avigliano*; 6. *Proper Piedmont*, divided into the Ter. of *Turin*, *Chievi*, *Savigliano*, *Carignan*, *Lucern*, *Cherasco*, *Fossano*, *Coni*, *Mondovi*, and *Ceva*; ch. T. the same; 7. Mar. of *Saluzzo*, ch. T. *Saluzzo* and *Carmagnole*; And, 8. Coun. of *Nice* or *Nizza*, divided into the Ter.

Ter. of *Barcellona*, *Bobion*, *Tenda*, and *Nice* with the Mar. of *Dole-Aqua*, ch. T. the same ch. T. of the whole is *Turin*. This Province, except *Massaran*, and some parts now under the *French*, is subject to the Duke of *Savoy*.

3. Dukedom of *Montferrat*, incol. *il Montferrato*, a little midland Province on the E. of *Piedmont*, being most of that part of the old *Liguria*, which was called *Cisapennina*; 62 m. l. and 48 b. divided into five Parts, or Territories; viz. 1. *Trino*, (subject to the D. of *Savoy*,) ch. T. *Trino*; 2. *Casale*, or *Cazal*, (part under *Mantua*, and part under the, *French*) ch. T. *Casale* and *Occimian*; 3. *Alba* (under the D. of *Savoy*) ch. T. *Alba* and *St. Damian*; 4. *Acqui*, under the D. of *Mantua*) ch. T. *Acqui* and *Nizza-del-Paglia*; And, 5. Mar. of *Spigno* or *Spin*, in the bounds of *Acqui* (subject to its own Prince of the House of *Carrara*) ch. T. *Spigno*: ch. T. of the whole is *Casale*.

4. The State of *Genoa*, incol. *il Genouesato*, a Sea Province on the S. of *Montferrat* and *Milan*; a great part of the old *Liguria*, a Commonwealth, partly under the protection of *Spain*; 155 m. l. and 30 b. divided into two Parts; viz. 1. *Western-Coast*, or *Riviera di Ponant*, ch. T. *Savona*, *Albenga*, and *Vimigniglia*. In this lies the Mar. of *Finale*, (under *Spain*) ch. T. *Finale*; Prin. of *Onegla*, (under the D. of *Savoy*) containing in it the Coun. of *Marro*, ch. T. *Onegla* and *Marro*; and the Prin. of *Momaco*, subject to its own Prince, under

he French Protection) ch. T. Monaco : And, 2. Eastern-Coast, or Riviera di Levant, ch. T. Genoa, Sarzana, and Brugnato ; in this lies the Signeury of Pontremoli, (under the D. of Tuscany,) ch. T. Pontremoli ; and the Mar. of Torriglia (subject to its own Prince) ch. T. Torriglia : ch. T. of the whole is Genoa.

5. Dukedom of Milan, incol. *il Milano*, or *Milaneſe*, an inland Province on the N. of Genoa, and E. of Montferret and Piedmont ; the greatest part of Gallia-Transpadana, and some of Liguria ; 155 m. l. and 115 b. divided into twelve Territories ; viz. 1. Anghiera, ch. T. Anghiera and Arona ; 2. Comasco, ch. T. Como ; 3. Milaneſe, ch. T. Milan and Melignano ; 4. Novareſe, ch. T. Novare ; 5. Vigevanaſco, ch. T. Vigevano ; 6. La Laumellina, ch. T. Mortara and Valenza ; 7. l'Aleſſandrino, ch. T. Aleſſandria ; 8. Tortoneſe, ch. T. Tortona ; 9. Pavese, ch. T. Pavia and Voghera ; 10. Bobbieſe, ch. T. Bobbio ; 11. Lodegiano, ch. T. Lodi and Codogno ; And, 12. Cremonese, ch. T. Cremona and Caſale-Maggiore : ch. T. of the whole is Milan. This Province is subject to the King of Spain, for which he is dependent on the Emperor.

6. Dukedom of Parma, incol. *il Parmegiano*, a midland Province on the S. E. of Milan, and E. or N. E. of Genoa ; a part of the old Gallia-Cispadana ; a Sovereign Dukedom, 65 m. l. and 50 b. It contains five Parts ; viz. 1. D. of Parma it ſelf, ch. T. Parma, and Beſfort ; 2. D. of Piacenza, or Plaiſance, ch. T. Piacenza and Nibbiano ; 3. Ter. of Buſſetto, or Palavicin, ch. T. Buſſetto,

Buſſetto and Borgo-san-Donino ; in which is the Ter. of Fiorenzuola, ch. T. Fiorenzuolo ; 4. Coun. of Roſſena, ch. T. Roſſeno ; And, 5. Prin. of Landi, or Val-di-Taro, (partly ſubject to its own Prince) ch. T. Borgo di Val-di-Taro and Campiano ; ch. T. of the whole is Parma. Theſe are all (except a little part of Landi) ſubject to the Duke of Parma, who is Feudatory to the Pope.

7. Dukedom of Modena, incol. *il Modeneſe*, a midland Province on the E. of Parma and Genoa ; part of the old Gallia-Cispadana ; a Sovereign Dukedom, 84 m. l. and 46 b. It contains eight parts ; viz. 1. D. of Modena, ch. T. Modena and Baſtia ; 2. D. of Regio, ch. T. Regio and Breſcello ; 3. Prin. of Carpi, ch. T. Carpi ; 4. D. of Correggio, ch. T. Correggio ; 5. Greatest part of Carſagnano, ch. T. Caſtro-Novo de Carſagnan ; 6. Frignano, ch. T. Seſtola ; 7. Saſſuolo, ch. T. Saſſuolo ; theſe are all ſubject to the D. of Modena, who is of the Houſe of Eſte ; 8. D. of Mirandula, with the Coun. of Concordia, ch. T. Mirandula and Concordia. This is under its own Prince, dependent on the Emperor : ch. T. of the whole is Modena.

8. Dukedom of Mantua, incol. *il Mantouano*, a midland Province on the N. of Modena, and E. of Milan ; part of the old Cenomani ; a Sovereign Dukedom, 68 m. l. and 44 b. ch. T. are Mantua, Borgo-Forte, and Gonzaga. It is ſubject to its own Duke, who is Feudatory to the Emperor, though of late under the protection of the French. In the bounds of this Province are ſix other Sovereignities ; viz. 1. D. of Sabionetta (under a Spaniſh Family)

mily) ch. T. *Sabionetta*; 2. D. of *Guastilla*, (lately usurp'd by the D. of *Mantua*) ch. T. *Guastilla*; 3. Prin. of *Bozolo*, ch. T. *Bozolo*; 4. Mar. of *Castiglione*, ch. T. *Castilla-de-la-Stivere*; 5. Signeury of *Solfarino*, ch. T. *Solfare*; and, 6. Coun. of *Novellara*, ch. T. *Novellara*; These four are all subject to their own Princes of the House of *Mantua*: ch. T. of the whole is *Mantua*.

9. Commonwealth of *Venice*, incol. il *Dominio Veneto*, a Sea Province, on the N. and N. E. of *Mantua*, containing the old *Venetia*, *Carnia*, *Istria*, and part of the *Cenomani*; 260 m. l. and 114 b. divided into eleven Provinces, viz. 1. *Bergamasco*, ch. T. *Bergamo* and *Seriatto*; 2. *Cremaſco*, ch. T. *Crema*; 3. *Breſciano*, ch. T. *Breſcia*; 4. *Veroneſe*, ch. T. *Verona* and *Peſchiera*; 5. *Vicentino*, ch. T. *Vicenza*; 6. *Padouano*, ch. T. *Padua* and *Eſte*; 7. *Poleſine-de-Rovigo*, ch. T. *Rovigo*; 8. *Dogaſco*, or the D. of *Venice*, ch. T. *Venice*; 9. *Marca Trevigiana*, divided into the Ter. of *Trevigiano*, ch. T. *Trevigio*; *Feltrino* ch. T. *Feltri*, and *Belluneſe*, ch. T. *Belluno*; 10. D. of *Friuli*, containing the Ter. of *Cadorino*, ch. T. *Cadore*; *Carnia*, ch. T. *Tolmezzo*; *Friuli*, ch. T. *Udine*; *Montſalcone*, ch. T. *Montſalcone*; *Aquileja*, ch. T. *Aquileja*; and *Goritz*, ch. T. *Gorice*; the two laſt under the Emperor; and, 11. *Iſtria*, (part under the Emperor) ch. T. of the *Venetians*, *Cabo-d'Iſtria*; of the Emperor, *Trieſte*: ch. T. of the whole is *Venice*.

These

These nine Provinces (together with the B. of *Trent*) go by the general name of *Lombardy*; the five firſt make the *Higher*, and the four laſt the *Lower Lombardy*.

10. *State of the Church*, or the *Papacy*, on the S. E. of *Venice*, waſhed on two ſides with *Sea*, containing the old *Umbria*, *Picenum*, *Sabina*, moſt of *Latium*, and part of *Gal. Ciſpadana* and *Hetruria*; 260 m. l. and 130 b. divided into 12 Provinces; viz. 1. D. of *Ferrara*, with *Val-di-comachio*, ch. T. *Ferrara* and *Comachio*; 2. *Bologneſe*, ch. T. *Bologna* and *Caſtro-Franco*; 3. *Romagna*, ch. T. *Ravenna* and *Rimini*; in which is the Town and Sovereign Mar. of *Meldola*; 4. D. of *Urbine*, ch. T. *Urbine* and *Peſaro*; in which is the Republick of *St. Marino* (free) and Ter. of *Fano*, ch. T. the ſame; 5. Coun. of *Citta-de-Caſtello*, ch. T. *Citta-de-Caſtello*; 6. Mar. of *Ancona*, ch. T. *Ancona* and *Loretto*; 7. D. of *Spoletto*, or *Umbria*, (containing 10 Territories) ch. T. *Spoletto* and *Narni*; 8. *Perugiano*, ch. T. *Perugia*; 9. *Orvietano*, ch. T. *Orvieto* and *Acquapendente*; 10. *St. Peter's Patrimony*, ch. T. *Viterbo* and *Civita-Vecchia*; in this lies the D. of *Caſtro* and Coun. of *Ronciglione*, (both by right under *Parma*) with the D. of *Bracciano* (under its own Duke) ch. T. the ſame; 11. *Sabina*, ch. T. *Magliano*; and, 12. *Campagna-di-Roma*, ch. T. *Rome*, the chief of the whole Country. Theſe (beſides ſome before excepted) are all Subject to the Pope.

11. Great

11. Great Dukedom of *Tuscany*, incol. *la Toscana*, a Sea Province on the S. W. of the State of the Church, containing the greatest part of the ancient *Tuscia* or *Hetruria*; 170 m. l. and 120 b. It contains these Parts; viz. 1. *Fiorentino*, ch. T. *Florence* and *Pistoia*; in which is the Ter. and Town of *Borgo-san-Sepulchro*; 2. *Pisano*, ch. T. *Leghorne* and *Pisa*; 3. *Senese* (for which the Great Duke is Homager to Spain) ch. T. *Sienna* and *Mont-Alcino*; in this are the Counties and Towns of *Radicozano* and *Petigliano*, Sovereignties under *Tuscany*; 4. *Valle-Macra*, or part of *Carfagnano*, ch. T. *Filateria*; these four are all subject to the Great Duke of *Tuscany*, who is one of the most Potent Princes in *Italy*; 5. Commonwealth of *Luca* (Independent) divided into the Ter. of *Luca*, ch. T. *Luca*; and *Castiglione*, ch. T. *Castiglione*; 6. D. of *Carrara* and *Massa*, (under its own Duke) ch. T. *Massa* and *Carrara*; 7. Mar. of *Malespine* or *Fosdinovo* (subject to its own Prince) ch. T. *Fosdinovo*; 8. State of *Presidia*, (under Spain) ch. T. *Orbitello*; 9. Princ. of *Piombino*, ch. T. *Piombino*; its Prince is a Homager to Spain; and, 10. Isle of *Elbai* (under *Tuscany* and Spain) ch. T. *Porto-Ferario* and *Porto-Longone*; ch. T. of the whole is *Florence*.

These two last Provinces (that is the State of the Church, and the great Dukedom of *Tuscany*) make up that part of *Italy* which is called *Middle-Italy*.

12. King-

12. Kingdom of *Naples*, incol. *il Regno di Napoli*, on the S. E. of the State of the Church, washed on three sides with the Sea, containing the old *Samnium*, *Campania*, *Apulia*, *Lucania*, *Brutium*, with a little of *Latium*; 340 m. l. and 120 b. divided into 12 Provinces; viz. 1. *Abruzzo* the Further, ch. T. *Aquila* and *Atri*; in this lies the Ter. and Towns of *Civita-de-Pena*, (under *Parma*) and *Asello*, (under *Massa*); 2. *Abruzzo*, the Nigher, ch. T. *Lanciano* and *Civita-de-Ehie*; 3. Coun. of *Molise*, ch. T. *Bojano* and *Trivento*; 4. *Terra-di-Lavoro*, ch. T. *Naples* and *Capua*; 5. Further *Principate*, ch. T. *Benevento* (under the Pope) and *Conza*; 6. Nigher *Principate*, ch. T. *Salerno* and *Amalfi*; 7. the *Basilicate*, ch. T. *Cirenza* and *Venosa*; 8. The *Capitinate* or *Puglia*, ch. T. *Manfredonia* and *Ascoli*; 9. *Terra-di-Bari*, ch. T. *Bari* and *Trani*; 10. *Terra-di-Otranto*, ch. T. *Otranto*, *Taranto* and *Brindisi*; 11. *Calabria* the Nigher, ch. T. *Cosenza* and *Rossano*; and, 12. *Calabria* the Further, ch. T. *Regio* and *St. Severino*; ch. T. of the whole is *Naples*. This Province is Subject to the King of Spain, who for it is a Homager to the Pope.

This last Province makes up that part of *Italy* which is called *Lower-Italy*. Next follow the *Italian Isles*, which are chiefly these:

1. Kingdom and Island of *Sicily*, incol. *la Sicilia*, anciently called *Trinacria*, on the S. W. of *Naples*, and almost joyned to it; 200 m.

200 m. l. and 148 b. divided into three Provinces; viz. 1. *Val-di-Demona*, ch. T. *Mesina*, *Catania*, and *Patti*; 2. *Val-di-Mazara*, ch. T. *Palermo*, *Mont-Real* and *Mazara*; and, 3. *Val-di-Noto*, ch. T. *Syracossa*, *Noto* and *Terra-Nova*: ch. T. of the whole is *Palermo*: This Island is Subject to the King of Spain, for which he is a Homager to the Pope.

2. Kingdom and Island of *Sardinia*, incol. *la Sardegna*, anciently called *Ichnusa* and *sandaliotis*, on the N. W. of Sicily; 160 m. l. and 94 b. divided into two Provinces; viz. 1. *Capo-di-Lugodori*, on the N. ch. T. *Algier*, *Sassari*, and *Bosa*; and, 2. *Capo-di-Cagliari*, on the S. ch. T. *Cagliari*, *Oristagni* and *Villa-d'Iglesia*: ch. T. of the whole is *Cagliari*. This Island is also Subject to the King of Spain, for which he is Feudatory to the Pope.

3. Island of *Corfica*, sometimes *Serasne*, on the N. of *Sardinia*; 115 m. l. and 55 b. divided into four Parts; viz. 1. *Banda-di-qua-Monti*, ch. T. *Bastia* and *St. Florence*; 2. *Banda-di-Fuora*, ch. T. *Ajazzo* and *Calvi*; 3. *Banda-di-d'Entro*, ch. T. *Ampugnana* and *Corte*; and, 4. *Banda di-la-Monti*, ch. T. *S Boniface* and *Porto-Vecchio*: ch. T. of the whole is *Bastia*. This Island is under the Commonwealth of *Genoa*, in Fee of the Pope.

Rivers of Principal Note are four; viz. 1. *Po*, 2. *Adige*, 3. *Tyber*, and 4. *Arno*.

Chief Mountains are the *Alps* and *Apenine*.

Chief

Chief Lakes are, 1. *Garda*, 2. *Como*, 3. *Magjore*, 4. *Iseo*, 5. *Lugato*, 6. *Perugia*, 7. *Celano*, and 8. *Balseno*.

Patriarchs three, viz. *Rome*, *Venice*, and *Aquileja*.

Archbishopsricks, 38. Bishopsricks 258. Universities, 17.

5. British Isles.

THE *British Isles*, or the *English Dominions*, lie in the Western Ocean, on the N. of *France*, and W. of *Denmark*, *Germany*, and *Low-Countries*. Situated between the 8th and 20th, and 55th min. of Lon. and between the 50th and 59th deg. of Lat. in length from the N. parts of the Coun. of *Strathnaver* in *Scotland*, to the S. parts of *Suffex* in *England*, about 510 Miles. Under this Name are comprehended four distinct parts, besides the lesser Isles; viz. 1. *England*, 2. *Wales*, 3. *Scotland*, and 4. *Ireland*.

1. ENGLAND.

The Kingdom of *England* lies on the S. of *Scotland*, and N. of *France*, from which it is divided by the *British Channel*, of a Triangular Form, incompassed on 3 sides with Sea. In length from N. to S. about 325 Miles, and in breadth from E. to W. about 300, containing about 27 Millions of Acres.

It

It contains the greatest part of the ancient *Albion* and *Britain*, (or *Great Britain*) sometimes called *Lboegria*; now by the *French* *Angleterre*; by the *Italians*, *Inghilterra*; by the *Spaniards*, *Inglaterra*; and by the *Germans*, *Engellandt*.

It was first Conquered by the *Romans*; after that it had its own Kings; next by the *Saxons*, who divided it into seven Kingdoms, but afterwards united again; then by the *Danes*; again by the *Saxons*; and last by the *Normans*, who erected that Monarchy which has ever since remained in the Succession of 28 several Kings and Queens; so that it is now wholly under the Government of its own King, (or rather King and Queen) who has the title of *Defender of the Faith*. His Royal Seat is *London*.

The Inhabitants are mostly of the *Reformed Religion*, here taught in its purity, (the *Divisions* I forbear to mention) some few are *Papists*; their *Language* is a Branch of the *Teutonick*, chiefly composed of old *Saxon*, *Latin*, and *French*; in some places in *Cornwal* they use a kind of a *Welsh*; their chief *Commodities* are *Corn*, *Cattle*, *Metals*, *Timber*, *Coals*, abundance of *Wooll*, *Cloth*, *Stuffs*, *Linen*, *Hides*, *Tallow*, *Butter*, *Cheese*, *Beer*, &c. For the better Methods sake, I shall divide it into the six *Circuits* of the Judges.

1. *Northern-Circuit*, bordering on *Scotland*; the Seat of the old *Brigantes*, and *Ottadini*, since being the K. of *Northumberland*; 150 m. l.

m. l. and 110 b. It contains six Counties, viz. 1. *Northumberland*, divided into six Wards, ch. T. *New-Castle* and *Barwick*; 2. *Cumberland*, divided into five Wards, ch. T. *Carlisle* and *Perith*; 3. *Westmorland*, divided into four Wards, ch. T. *Kendal* and *Appleby*; 4. *Bishoprick* of *Durham*, divided into four Wards, ch. T. *Durham*; 5. *Yorkshire*, divided into 3 Ridings, viz. N. *Riding* in which is *Richmondshire*, E. *Riding* and W. *Riding*, and these into twenty six Hundreds; ch. T. *York*, *Hull*, and *Halifax*; and, 6. *Lancashire*, divided into six Hundreds, ch. T. *Lancaster*, *Manchester* and *Liverpoole*. To these (for methods sake) may be joyned the County *Palatine* of *Cheshire*, divided into seven Hundreds, ch. T. *Chster*: ch. T. of the whole is *York*.

2. *Midland-Circuit*, on the S. of the *Northern-Circuit*, the Seat of the old *Coritani* and some of the *Cornavii*, since a part of the K. of *Mercia*; 116 m. l. and 80 b. It contains seven Counties; viz. 1. *Darbyshire*, divided into six Hundreds, ch. T. *Darby* and *Chesterfield*; 2. *Nottinghamshire*, divided into eight Hundreds, ch. T. *Nottingham* and *Newark*; 3. *Lincolnshire*, divided into *Lindsey*, *Kesteven* and *Holland*, and these into 30 Hundreds, ch. T. *Lincoln*, *Stanford* and *Boston*; 4. *Rutlandshire*, divided into five Hundreds, ch. T. *Okeham*; 5. *Leicestershire*, divided into six Hundreds, ch. T. *Leicester*; 6. *Northamptonshire*, divided into 20 Hundreds, ch. T. *Northampton* and *Peterborough*; and, 7. *Warwickshire*

shire, divided into five Hundreds, ch. T. Coventry and Warwick: ch. T. of the whole is Lincoln.

3. *Oxford-Circuit*, on the S. W. of the *Midland-Circuit*, the Seat of the old *Duboni*, *Attrebatii*, and a great part of the *Cornavii*, with some of the *Silures*, since a part of the K. of *Mercia* and *W. Saxons*; 120 m. l. and 68 b. It contains eight Counties; viz. 1. *Shropshire*, divided into 15 Hundreds, ch. T. *Shrewsbury* and *Ludlow*; 2. *Staffordshire*, divided into five Hundreds, ch. T. *Litchfield* and *Stafford*; 3. *Worcestershire*, divided into seven Hundreds, ch. T. *Worcester* and *Evesham*; 4. *Herefordshire*, divided into 11 Hundreds, ch. T. *Hereford*; 5. *Monmouthshire* (taken out of *Wales*) divided into six Hundreds, ch. T. *Monmouth* and *Chepstow*; 6. *Glocestershire*, divided into 30 Hundreds, ch. T. *Glocester*; 7. *Oxfordshire*, divided into 14 Hundreds, ch. T. *Oxford* and *Banbury*; and, 8. *Berkshire*, divided into 20 Hundreds, ch. T. *Reading* and *Windso*r: ch. T. of the whole is *Oxford*.

4. *Norfolk-Circuit*, on the E. of *Oxford* and part of *Midland-Circuit*, the Seat of the old *Iceni*, and some of the *Cattienchlani*, since the K. of *East-Angles*, and part of *Mercia*; 114 m. l. and 60 b. It contains six Counties; viz. *Norfolk*, divided into 32 Hundreds, ch. T. *Norwich*, *Tarmouth* and *Lyn*; 2. *Suffolk*, divided into 22 Hundreds, ch. T. *Ipswich* and *Bury*; 3. *Cambridgeshire*, divided into *Cambridgeshire* and the Isle of *Ely*, and these into 17 Hundreds,

dreds, ch. T. *Cambridge* and *Ely*; 4. *Huntingtonshire*, divided into 4 Hundreds, ch. T. *Huntington*; 5. *Bedfordshire*, divided into nine Hundreds, ch. T. *Bedford* and *Dunstable*; and, 6. *Buckinghamshire*, divided into eight Hundreds, ch. T. *Buckingham* and *Alisbury*: ch. T. of the whole is *Norwich*.

5. *Home-Circuit*, on the S. of *Norfolk-Circuit*, the Seat of the old *Trinobantes*, *Regni* and *Cantii*, with some few of the *Cattienchlani*; since the K. of *E. Saxons*, *S. Saxons* and *Kent*; 112 m. l. and 85 b. It contains five Counties, viz. 1. *Hartfordshire*, divided into eight Hundreds, ch. T. *Hartford* and *St. Albans*; 2. *Essex*, divided into 20 Hundreds, ch. T. *Colchester*, *Chelmsford* and *Maldon*; 3. *Kent*, divided into five Laths, and those into 67 Hundreds, ch. T. *Canterbury*, *Roche*ster and *Dover*; 4. *Surrey*, divided into 13 Hundreds, ch. T. *Southwark*, *Guilford* and *Kingston*; and, 5. *Sussex*, divided into six Rapes, and those into 65 Hundreds, ch. T. *Chichester* and *Lewes*: to these (for *Method's* sake) may be joyned the Coun. of *Middlesex*, divided into seven Hundreds, ch. T. *London* and *Westminster*, the ch. of the Kingdom.

6. *Western-Circuit*, on the W. of *Home*, and S. W. of *Oxford-Circuit*; the Seat of the old *Danmonii*, *Belgæ* and *Durotriges*, since the greatest part of the K. of *W. Saxons*; 216 m. l. and 65 b. It contains six Counties, viz. 1. *Hants*hire, or *Southamptonshire*, divided into 39 Hundreds, ch. T. *Winchester*, *Southampton* and *Portsmouth*, 2. *Wiltshire*, divided into 29 Hun.

Hundreds, ch. T. *Salisbury* and *Marleborough*; 3. *Dorsetshire*, divided into five parts, and those into 29 Hundreds, ch. T. *Dorchester* and *Weymouth*; 4. *Somersetshire*, divided into 42 Hundreds, ch. T. *Bristol*, *Bath* and *Wells*; 5. *Devonshire*, divided into 33 Hundreds, ch. T. *Exeter*, *Plymouth* and *Dartmouth*; and, 6. *Cornwall*, divided into nine Hundreds, ch. T. *Launston*, *Truro* and *Falmouth*: ch. T. of the whole is *Bristol*.

Rivers of Principal Note are three, viz. 1. *Thames*, 2. *Severn*, and 3. *Trent*.

Mountains of greatest account are three, viz. 1. *Ingleborough*, 2. *Pendle*, and 3. *Pennegent*.

Archbishopricks 2. Bishopricks 20. Universities 2.

2. WALES.

The Principality of *Wales*, lies on the W. of *England*, (commonly reckoned a part thereof) bordering on the *Irish* Ocean, and parted by the River *Dee*, and a Line drawn to the River *Wye*; in length from N. to S. about 124 miles, in breadth from E. to W. about 100, in some places but 40; it contains the greatest part of the *Roman Britannia Secunda*, sometimes called *Cambria* and *Zambre*, since *Uallick*; and now by the *Latines*, *Vallia* or *Wallia*; and by the *French*, *Galles*.

It was first Conquered by the *Romans*, (about the same time that *England* was) and afterwards had a King of its own, and sometimes

times two, one of *North*, and the other of *South-Wales*; till at last the Kings of *England* subdued them, and brought them to their Power; so that it is at present under the Kings of *England*, whose Eldest Son has the Title of *Prince of Wales*.

The Inhabitants, as in the rest of *England*, are most *Protestants*, their Language very harsh, being the same with the old *British* or *Gallick*, but the *English* is also much used among them; their chief Commodities are *Frizers*, *Cottons*, *Bays*, *Metals*, *Coals*, *Honey*, *Wax*, *Wooll*, *Cloth*, *Hides*, and *Calf-Skins*.

It is divided into two parts, which are;

1. *North-Wales*, the Seat of the old *Ordovices*, since the K. of *Guinedth* and part of *Powisland*; 74 m. l. and 60 b. It contains six Counties, viz. 1. *Ile of Anglesey*, divided into six Hundreds, ch. T. *Bewmaurice*; 2. *Caernarvanshire*, divided into nine Hundreds, ch. T. *Caernarvan* and *Bangor*; 3. *Denbighshire*, divided into 12 Hundreds, ch. T. *Denbigh* and *Ruthin*; 4. *Flintshire*, divided into five Hundreds, ch. T. *St. Asaph* and *Flint*; 5. *Merionethshire*, divided into six Hundreds, ch. T. *Harlech* and *Bala*; and, 6. *Montgomeryshire*, divided into seven Hundreds, ch. T. *Welsh-Pool* and *Montgomery*: ch. T. of the whole is reckoned *Welshpool*.

2. *South-Wales*, the Seat of the old *Dimetæ* and part of the *Silures*, since the K. of *Debenbarch* and part of *Powisland*; 98 m. l. and 65 b. It contains six Counties; viz. 1. *Radnorshire*, divided into six Hundreds, ch. T. *New-Rad-*

nor and Prestaine; 2. *Cardiganshire*, divided into five Hundreds, ch. T. *Cardigan* and *Aberysthwy*; 3. *Pembrokeshire*, divided into seven Hundreds, ch. T. *Pembrook*, *Haverford* and *St. Davids*; 4. *Caermarthenshire*, divided into six Hundreds, ch. T. *Caermarthen*; 5. *Brecknockshire*, divided into six Hundreds, ch. T. *Brecknock* and *Bealt*; and 6. *Glamorganshire*, divided into 10 Hundreds ch. T. *Caerdiff*, *Swansey* and *Llandaff*: ch. T. of the whole is reckon'd *Pembrook*.

Rivers of chief Note are two, viz. 1. *Wye* and 2. *Dee*.

Principal Mountains are those called 1. *Snowdon Hills*, and 2. *Plinlimmon*.

Archbishopricks 0, Bishopricks 4, Universities 0.

3. SCOTLAND.

The Kingdom of *Scotland* is the rest of the Isle of *Albion* or *Great-Britain*, and lies on the N. of *England*, from which it is parted by the Rivers *Tweed* and *Solway*, and the *Cheviot Hills*; in length from *Dungesby-head* to the S. parts of *Galway*, 250 miles; in breadth from *Aberdeen* to the Isle of *Mule*, 150 miles; it was anciently called *Calidonia*, and sometime *Albania*; now by the French, *l'Escoffe*, by the Italians, *la Scotia*; by the Spaniards, *la Escocia*; and by the Germans, *Schotlandt*.

It was for many Ages governed by its own Kings (but with divers considerable alterations) till the year 1602, it was to our great satisf-

satisfaction united to *England* for ever, and do still remain under it, governed by a Vice-Roy, called *Lord Commissioner*. Some of the North parts are still almost free. The chief Place is *Edinburgh*, the Seat of the former Kings.

The Inhabitants are most Protestants, and those chiefly *Presbyterians*. Their Language is in the South parts a corrupt *English*, and on the N. and W. parts a Dialect of the *Irish*. Their chief Commodities are Cattle, coarse Clothes, Frizes, Fish, Lead-Oar, Iron, Salt-petre, Linnen-Cloth, Train-Oyl, some Hides and Tallow. It is divided into two parts, which are;

1. *Highland*, or *North-Scotland*, somewhat the largest of the two, the Seat of the old Scots; 170 m. l. and 130 b. divided into 13 Counties; viz. 1. *Cathness*, ch. T. *Wick* and *Carnes*; 2. *Strathnavern*, ch. T. *Strathy*; 3. *Sutherland*, ch. T. *Dornock*; 4. *Ross*, ch. T. *Tayne*; 5. *Murray*, ch. T. *Elgen*; 6. *Loquabrea*, ch. T. *Innerlochy*; 7. *Braid-Alben*, ch. T. —; 8. *Athol*, ch. T. *Blair*; 9. *Buquihan*, ch. T. *Stanes*; 10. *Marr*, ch. T. *Aberdeen*; 11. *Mernis*, ch. T. *Beruy*; 12. *Anguis*, ch. T. *Dundee* and *Brechin*; 13. *Perth*, ch. T. *Perth*. *Aberdeen* is chief of the whole.

2. *Lowland*, or *South-Scotland*, bordering on *England*, the Seat of the old *Picts*; 156 m. l. and 110 b. divided into 22 Counties; viz. 1. *Lorn*, ch. T. *Dunstaffag*; 2. *Cantire*, ch. T. *Kiltan*; 3. *Argile*, ch. T. *Inner-rera*; 4. *Lennox*, ch. T. *Dunbarton*; 5. *Menteith*, ch. T.

Dunblain; 6. Strathern, ch. T. Abernethey; 7. Fife, ch. T. St. Andrews; 8. Sterlin, ch. T. Sterlin; 9. Lothien, ch. T. Edinburgh; 10. March, ch. T. Coldingham; 11. Tevedale, ch. T. Jedburg; 12. Twedesdale, ch. T. Pebles; 13. Clydesdale, ch. T. Glasgow; 14. Cunningham, ch. T. Irwing; 15. Kile, ch. T. Aire; 16. Carrick, ch. T. Bargeny; 17. Galloway, ch. T. Kircowbrig; 18. Niddesdale, ch. T. Dumfrees; 19. Annandale, ch. T. Ammand; 20. Eskedale, 21. Eusdale; And, 22. Isle of Arran. Edinburgh is chief of all.

Principal Rivers are two; viz. 1. Tay; and 2. Spey.

Mountains of greatest Note are, 1. the Cheviot Hills; and 2. those of Albany.

Chief Lakes are, 1. Lomond, 2. Ness, and 3. Tay.

Archbishopricks 2, Bishopricks 12, Universities 4.

4. I R E L A N D.

The Kingdom of Ireland, an Island lying on the W. of England and Wales; in length from the N. parts of Antrim, to the S. parts of Cork, 285 miles; in breadth from the E. parts of Down, to the W. parts of Mayo, 160 miles, anciently called *Juerna*, *Hibernia*, *O-vernina*, *J-urnia*, *Scotia-Minor*, *Bernia*, and *Vernia*; now by the Natives *Eryn*; by the Welsh, *Tverdon*; by the Germans, *Irlandt*; by the Italians, *Irlanda*; and by the French, *Irlande*.

The

The People were anciently rude and barbarous, having little Law or Government; first partly conquered by the Saxon Monarchs of England, then by the Norwegians, not long after by Henry the Second of England, till by little and little it was wholly reduced to England, and still remaineth so, governed by a Vice-Roy, called the *Lord-Lieutenant*, or *Deputy of Ireland*, whose Seat is at Dublin.

The Inhabitants are both *Protestants* and *Papists*; their *Language*, a Dialect of the old *British*, intermixed with *Norwegian*, *Danish*, and *English*; the *English* is also frequently used among them, and in some places a mongrel *Speech* between both. Their chief *Commodities*, are *Cattle*, *Hides*, *Tallow*, *Butter*, *Cheese*, *Honey*, *Wax*, *Furs*, *Salt*, *Hemp*, *Linen-Cloth*, *Pipe-Staves*, *Wooll*, *Fringes*, &c. It is divided into four *Provinces*, which are;

1. *Ulster*, incol. *Cui-Guilly*, on the N. the Seat of the old *Robogonii*, *Darnii*, *Volontii*, *Vennicii*, and *Erdini*; 116 m. l. and 100 b. It contains ten Counties; viz. 1. *Antrim*, divided into 9 Barones, ch. T. *Carrickfergus*, *Belfast* and *Antrim*; 2. *Londonderry*, or *Colerain*, divided into 5 Barones, ch. T. *Londonderry* and *Colerain*; 3. *Dunnagal*, or *Tir-Connel*, divided into 5 Barones, ch. T. *Dunnagal* and *Ballishannon*; 4. *Tyrone*, divided into 4 Barones, ch. T. *Dungannon*; 5. *Fermanagh*, divided into 8 Barones, ch. T. *Eniskilling*; 6. *Cavan*, divided into 7 Barones, ch.

D 2

T.

T. *Cavan*; 7. *Monaghan*, divided into 5 Baronies, ch. T. *Monaghan*; 8. *Armagh*, divided into 5 Baronies, ch. T. *Charlemont* and *Armagh*; 9. *Down*, divided into 8 Baronies, ch. T. *Down* and *Newry*; And, 10. *Louth*, (oft reckoned in *Leinster*) divided into 4 Baronies, ch. T. *Drogheda*, *Dundalk*, and *Louth*; ch. T. of the whole is *Londonderry*.

2. *Connaught*, incol. *Connaught*, on the S. W. of *Ulster*, bordering on the W. Ocean: the Seat of the old *Gangani*, *Auteri*, and *Magnata*; 130 m. l. and 84 b. It contains six Counties; viz. 1. *Letrim*, divided into 5 Baronies, ch. T. *Letrim* and *James-Town*; 2. *Slego*, divided into 6 Baronies, ch. T. *Slego*; 3. *Mayo*, or *Majo*, divided into 9 Baronies, ch. T. *Mayo*, or *Moy*, and *Killala*; 4. *Roscommon*, divided into six Baronies, ch. T. *Athlone*, *Roscommon*, and *Boyle*; 5. *Gallway*, divided into 17 Baronies, ch. T. *Gallway*, *Tuam*, and *Clonesart*; And, 6. *Thomond*, or *Clare*, (oft reckoned in *Munster*) divided into 8 Baronies, ch. T. *Clare* and *Killaloe*: ch. T. of the whole is *Gallway*.

3. *Leinster*, incol. *Leighnigh*, on the E. of *Connaught*, and S. of *Ulster*, the Seat of the old *Brigantes*, *Menapii*, *Cauci*, and *Blani*, 112 m. l. and 70. It contains eleven Counties; viz. 1. *Longford*, divided into six Baronies, ch. T. *Longford*; 2. *W. Meath*, divided into 11 Baronies, ch. T. *Molingar*; 3. *E. Meath*, divided into 11 Baronies, ch. T. *Trim* and *Abboy*; (these three made the Prov. of *Meath*) 4. *Dublin*, divided into six Baronies, ch. T. *Dublin*;

Dublin; 5. *Wicklow*, divided into six Baronies, ch. T. *Wicklow* and *Archlow*; 6. *Kildare*, divided into 8 Baronies, ch. T. *Kildare*; 7. *Kings-County*, divided into 11 Baronies, ch. T. *Philipstown*; 8. *Queens-County*, divided into 7 Baronies, ch. T. *Mariburrow*, or *Queens-town*; 9. *Kilkenny*, divided into 11 Baronies, ch. T. *Kilkenny* and *Thomas-Town*; 10. *Catherlagh*; divided into 5 Baronies, ch. T. *Catherlagh*; And, 11. *Wexford*, divided into 8 Baronies, ch. T. *Wexford* and *Ross*: ch. T. of the whole is *Dublin*.

4. *Munster*, or *Mounster*, incol. *Mown*, on the S. of *Leinster* and *Connaught*, the Seat of the old *Ulterni*, *Coriandi*, *Luceni*, *Velibori*, and *Vodii*; 135. m. l. and 120 b. It contains five Counties; viz. 1. *Tipperary*, divided into 14 Baronies, ch. T. *Clonmel*, *Cashel*, and *Tipperary*; 2. *Waterford*, divided into 6 Baronies, ch. T. *Waterford* and *Dungarvan*; 3. *Limerick*, divided into 9 Baronies, ch. T. *Limerick* and *Killmallock*; 4. *Kerry*, divided into 8 Baronies, ch. T. *Dingle* and *Ardfeart*; And, 5. *Cork*, divided into 13 Baronies, ch. T. *Cork*, *Kingsale*, and *Toughil*; in this lies the Coun. of *Desmond*, divided into 2 Baronies, ch. T. *Bantry*: ch. T. of the whole is *Limerick*, but many reckon *Cork*.

Rivers of Principal Note, are, 1. *Shannon*, 2. *Barrow*, 3. *Shure*, and 4. *Blackwater*.

Chief Mountains are, 1. *Knock Patrick*, 2. *Sliew-Bloemy*, and 3. *Curlew Hills*.

Lakes of greatest Note are, 1. *Lough-Earne*, 2. *Lough-Neagh*, and 3. *Lough-Corrib*.

Archbishopric 4, Bishopricks 19, Universities 1.

The lesser British Isles are, 1. *Orcades*, or *Orkney Isles*, on the N. of *Scotland*, in number 32, ch. T. *Kirkwall*; 2. *Hebrides*, on the W. of *Scotland*, 44 in number, ch. T. *Sodore*; 3. *Man*, on the W. of *England*, ch. T. *Douglas*; 4. *Wight* on the S. of *England*, ch. T. *Newport*; 5. *Scetland*; 6. *Scilly*; 7. *Thanet*, &c.

6. Low Countries.

THE Low Countries, a knot of Provinces, right against *England*, on the North of *France*, and W. of *Germany*, situated between the 49th and 10 min. and the 53d and 37 min. of Lat. and between the 21st and the 26th and 28 min. of Lon. in form somewhat triangular; being in length from the N. parts of *Groningen*, to the S. parts of *Luxemburgh*, 264 miles; and in breadth from the W. parts of *Artois*, to the E. parts of *Luxemburgh*, 192 miles. It contains about half the ancient *Belgium*, with a little of old *Germany*; at present many times called *Belgium*, and the Lower *Germany*; sometimes the *Seventeen Provinces*, and the *Netherlands*; by the Dutch, *das Nederland*; by the French, *le Pais-Bas*, by the Spaniards, *los Paeses-Baxos*; by the Italians, *il Paesi-Basi*; and by the Poles *Niderlanderska-ziemia*.

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It was first conquered by the Romans, afterwards by the French, after that divided into several Governments, till the year 1309, reduced to one by Philip Duke of Burgundy, (of which House is the K. of Spain) till Anno 1581, some of the Provinces revolted, and declared themselves free, and since that, the French have gained a great part; so that it is at present under the Government of the *Hollanders*, *Spanish*, *French*, and the B. of *Liege*, who is Prince of the Empire: the ch. T. of the United Provinces is *Amsterdam*; and that of the Spanish Provinces, *Antwerp*; but *Brussels* is the Seat of the Governour.

The Inhabitants of the Spanish and French Provinces are mostly Papists; in the United Provinces all Religions are suffered, but most are Calvinists. Their Language is mostly the Flemish, or Low Dutch, a Dialect of the German; in *Hainault*, *Artois*, B. of *Liege*, *Namur*, *Luxemburgh*, and *French Flanders*, they use the Walloon, or a corrupted French Spanish and English is also very common in many places. Their chief Commodities are, fine Linen, Scarlets, Silks, Velvets, Armours, Ropes, Cables, Butter, Cheese, prepared Buffs, Ox Hides, Spanish Leather, &c. It is divided into 17 Provinces; which are,

1. Barony of *Groningen*, incol. *Het Groeningerlandt*, a Sea Province the most N. of these Countries; part of old *Friesland*; 45 m. l. and 30 b. divided into two distinct Parts; viz. 1. Proper *Groningen*, containing three Parts; viz. *Goorecht*, ch. T. *Groningen*; *Oldeamton*, ch. T.

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Winschoten; and Westervolt, ch. T. Bottanger-Fort: and, 2. The Omlands, containing three Parts; viz. Fivelingo, ch. T. Dam; Hunfingo, ch. T. Meddlestun; and Westervarter, ch. T. Midwold: ch. T. of the whole is Groningen.

2. Barony of West Friesland, incol. di West-Frieslandt, a Sea Province on the W. and S. W. of Groningen; but a part of the old Friesland; 36 m. l. and 32 b. divided into three Parts; viz. 1. Oostergoe, containing 12 Prefectures, ch. T. Leuwarden and Dockhum; 2. Westergoe, containing 8 Territories, or Jurisdictions, ch. T. Franeker, Harlingen, and Bolswert; and, 3. Seven-Wolden, containing 8 Prefectures, ch. T. Kuynder and Sloten: ch. T. of the whole is Leuwarden.

3. Barony of Over-Issel, incol. het Over-Issel, a Sea Province on the S. E. of W. Friesland, and S. of Groningen; the Seat of the old Salin and Tubantès; 62 m. l. and 46 b. divided into three Parts; viz. 1. Drent (commonly reckoned a distinct Province) containing 5 Prefectures, ch. T. Coeverden, Meppel and Assen; 2. Sallandt, or Isselland, ch. T. Deventer, Zwoll and Campen; and, 3. Twenthe, containing 9 Jurisdictions, ch. T. Oldenzel, and Oortmersom, ch. T. of the whole is Deventer.

4. Dukedom of Gelderland, with Zutphen, a Sea Province on the S. W. of Over-Issel; the Seat of the old Usipetes with some of Batavia and Menapia; 70 m. l. and 40 b. divided into four Tetrarchies; viz. 1. Veluwe, or Arnhem,

hem, ch. T. Arnhem, Harderwick, and Elborg; 2. Betuwe, or Nimmegen, ch. T. Nimmegen Tiel, and Bommel; 3. Earl of Zutphen, (a distinct Province) divided into Bronchorst, Berghen, Wisch, and Baer, ch. T. Zutphen, Grol, and Doesburg; and 4. Ruermund, (still subject to the Spaniards,) ch. T. Gelders, Ruermund, and Venlo: ch. T. of the whole is Nimmegen.

5. Barony (once Archbishoprick) of Utrecht, incol. Stricht van Utrecht, on the W. of Gelderland and Zutphen, part joyning to the Sea; part of the old Batavia, with a little of Friesland; 42 m. l. and 20 b. divided into four Districts, or Tetrarchies; viz. 1. Emlandt, ch. T. Amersfort; 2. Abcon, ch. T. Utrecht; 3. Land van Montfort, ch. T. Montfort; and, 4. Wick, ch. T. Wick-te-Duerstede and Rhewen: ch. T. of the whole is Utrecht.

6. Earldom of Holland, a Sea Province on the W. of Utrecht; part of the old Batavia and Friesland; 70 m. l. and 46 b. besides the Isles divided into two Parts; viz. 1. N. Holland, containing 5 Territories; viz. West Friesland, ch. T. Enchuyzen; Kennemerland, ch. T. Haerlem and Alkmaer; Waterland, ch. T. Edam; Amstelland, ch. T. Amsterdam; and Goyland, ch. T. Naerden, with the Isles of Texel, Wiering, Flieland, and Grind: and, 2. S. Holland, containing 9 Territories; viz. Woerdenland, ch. T. Woerden; Rhinland, ch. T. Leyden; Delfland, ch. T. Hague and Delft; Schieland, ch. T. Rotterdam; Crimper, ch. T. Schomboven; Alblast, ch. T. Nieuport; Vianen, ch. T. Vianen; Gorcum, ch. T. Gorcum; and Altena, ch. T. Woycum; with

the Isles of *Voorn*, ch. T. *Breil*; *Ysselmond*, *O-ver-Flackee* and *Goree*.

7. Earldom of *Zeland*, incol. *Zeelandt*, a Sea Province on the S. W. of *Holland*; the Seat of the old *Toxandri*. It is a small Province made up of seven Islands; which are, 1. *Schow-en*, ch. T. *Zirczee* and *Browershaven*; 2. *Dove-land*, joyned to *Scowen*, and has no Town of Note; 3. *Tolen*, ch. T. *Tolen*; 4. *North-Beverland*, ch. T. *westkerk*; 5. *South-Beverland*, ch. T. *Goes*, or *Ter-Goes* and *Romerswale*; 6. *Wolferdike*, has no Town; And, 7. *Walcheran*, ch. T. *Middleburg*, *Flushing*, and *Veer*: ch. T. of the whole is *Middleburg*.

These go by the name of the *Seven United Provinces*, and often *Holland*, one of the most considerable *Commonwealths* in the World; they contain part of the old *Germany*, the greatest part of them being at that time some of the old *Saxony*.

8. Earldom of *Flanders*, incol. 't *Ulaenderen*, a Sea Province on the S. W. of *Zealand*, part of old *Belgica Secunda*; 90 m. l. and 60 b. Subject to the *Hollanders*, *Spaniards*, and *French*; 1. *Holland*, or N. *Flanders*, contains two parts; viz. *Waesland*, ch. T. *Hulst* and *Axel*; and *le Pays de Estats*, ch. T. *Sluys* and *Ardenburgh*; 2. *Spanish-Flanders*, contains 8 Territories; viz. *Vanden Urien*, ch. T. *Ostend* and *Nieuport*; *Flan. Proprietaire*, ch. T. *Dendermond*; *Gandia*, ch. T. *Ghent*; *Oudenarde*, *Courtray*, *Bruges*, *Alost*, and *Feurne*, ch. T. the same: And, 3. *French*, or *Walloon-Flanders*, contains 9 Territories; viz. *Ber-gen*,

gen, ch. T. *Dunkirk* and *Winoxbergen*; *Ypres*, ch. T. *Ypres* and *Armentiers*; *Lille*, *Doway*, *Tournay*, *Orchies*, *Cassel*, *Bourbourg* and *Belle*; ch. T. the same: ch. T. of the whole is *Ghent*.

9. Earldom of *Artois*, incol. *l'Artois*, an inland Province on the S. W. of *Flanders*; part of the old *Belgica Secunda*; 70 m. l. and 40 b. divided into six Parts; viz. 1. *St. Omers*, ch. T. *St. Omers*, and *Liques*; 2. *Aire*, or *Arien*, ch. T. *Aire* and *Renty*; 3. Coun. of *Bethune*, ch. T. *Bethune*, *Lens* and *Lilers*; 4. Coun. of *St. Paul*, ch. T. *St. Paul*; 5. *Hesden*, ch. T. *Hesden-Fort*; and, 6. *Arras*, or *Atrecht*, ch. T. *Arras*, *Bapaume*, and *Pas*: ch. T. of the whole is *Arras*. This Province is now wholly subject to the *French*, and is joyned to the Government of *Picardy* in *France*.

10. Earldom of *Hainault*, or *Henegow*, an inland Province on the E. of *Artois*, and S. E. of *Flanders*; part of the old *Belgica Secunda*, and a little of *Germania Secunda*; 70 m. l. and 65 b. divided into five Parts, all except, most of the first, subject to the *French*; viz. 1. *Brachbant*, or *Burbant*, ch. T. *Aeth*, *Conde* and *Lessines*; 2. *Proper Hainault*, or the Coun. of *Mons*, ch. T. *Mons*, *Mauberge*, and *Bavay*; 3. Coun. of *Valenciennes*, ch. T. *Valenciennes*; and *Quesnoy*; 4. *Ostrevant*, ch. T. *Bouchain*; and, 5. *le Pais entre Sambre & Meuse*, ch. T. *Philippeville*, *Avesnes*, and *Landrechies*: ch. T. of the whole is *Mons*. In these Bounds lies the Arch. of *Cambray*, (one a part of *Hainault*, but now distinct) ch. T. *Cambray*, and *Crevecoer*.

11. Earldom of *Namur*, or *le Namurois*, a little midland Province on the E. of *Hainault*, above

above half compassed with the B. of *Liege*; containing some part of the old *Germania Secunda*; 35 m. l. and 30 b. I find it not divided into Parts, but only thus; viz. 1. *Spanish Namur* (under the *Spaniards*) the greatest part; ch. T. *Namur* and *Charleroy*; and, 2. *French Namur*, (under the E. of *France*) ch. T. *Charlemont*, *Bovines*, and *Walcourt*: ch. T. of the whole is *Namur*.

12. Dukedom of *Brabant*, incol. *le Brabant*, a midland Province on the N. of *Namur*, and E. of *Flanders*; part of old *Germania Secunda*, with a little of *Belgica Secunda*; 90 m. l. and 72 b. divided into 4 Tetrarchies; viz. 1. *Bohleduc* (under the *Hollanders*) containing 5 Territories; viz. *Kempenland*, ch. T. *Bohleduc*; *Maesland*, ch. T. *Megen*; *Ravestein*, ch. T. *Kuvestein*; *Cnickland*, ch. T. *Grave*; and *Pelland*, ch. T. *Helmont*: 2. *Antwerpe* will be treated of by and by; 3. *Brussels*, containing 5 Territories; viz. *Vilvoorden*, ch. T. *Brussels* and *Vilvoorden*; *Campenhout*, *Grex*, *Niville*, and *Genape*, ch. T. the same: And, 4. *Louvain*, containing 13 Parts, viz. *Haeghland*, ch. T. *Louvain*; *Cumtich*, ch. T. *Tienen*, or *Tilmon*; *Sichem*, *Diest*, (both under our King) *Leëune*, *Danden*, *Hammuy*, *Orp*, *Judoigne*, *Jaudraïn*, *Gest* a *Vironpont*, *Incourt*, and *Gembours*, ch. T. the same: ch. T. of the whole is *Brussels*.

13. Marquisate of the *Holy Empire*, or the Tetrarchy of *Antwerp*, is a part of *Brabant*; the Marquisate it self is much less than formerly, being but 7 m. l. and 4 b. yet reckoned one of the 17 Provinces, though at present out of use. This Tetrarchy is divided into

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fix Parts, besides *Mecklin*, and *Aerschot*; viz. 1. *Bar. of Breda*, (under our King) ch. T. *Breda*; 2. *Mar. of Bergen-op-zome* (under the *Dutch*) ch. T. *Bergen-op-zome*; 3. *Coun. of Hoochstraten*, ch. T. *Hoochstraten*; 4. *Ryenland*, ch. T. *Liere*; 5. *Ter. of Antwerpe*, or the *Marquisate*, ch. T. *Antwerpe*; And, 6. *Herentals*, ch. T. *Herentals*: ch. T. of the whole is *Antwerpe*.

14. The Seignery of *Mecklin*, often called *Malines*, a very small Province almost in the midst of *Brabant*, about 8 m. l. and 6 b. It is a part of the Tetrarchy of *Antwerpe*, but yet reckoned one of the 17 Provinces, though truly it ought not to be so called no more than the Marquisate of the *Holy Empire*; the ch. T. is *Mecklin*. To this Province is usually joyned (by Geographers) the D. of *Aerschot*, on the E. of *Mecklin*, 13 m. l. and 4 b. being also a part of the Tetrarchy of *Antwerpe*, ch. T. *Aerschot*.

15. Bishoprick of *Liege*, or *Luickland*, an inland Province on the S. E. of *Brabant* and *Namur*, part of the old *Germania Secunda*; 74 m. l. and 35 b. It is part of the *Westphalian Circle* in *Germany*, though reckoned part of the *Netherlands*, and is chiefly subject to its own Bishop, who is Elector of *Cologne*; divided into six Parts; viz. 1. *Coun. of Looz*, or part of *Kempenland*, ch. T. *Maeseyck*, and *Borchloen* or *Looz*; 2. A little of *Brabant* (under the *Hollanders*) ch. T. *Maestricht*; 3. *Coun. of Hasbaye*, ch. T. *Liege* and *St. Truyen*; 4. *Mar. of Franchimont*, ch. T. *Franchimont*; in which is the Ab. of *Stablo*, (under its own Prince)

Prince) ch. T. *Stablo*; 5. *Condrotz*, ch. T. *Hoey* and *Dinant* (under the French;) and, 6. part of *le Pais entre Sambre & Meuse*, (under the French, ch. T. *Florennes*: ch. T. of the whole is *Liege*.

16. Dukedom of *Limburgh*, or 't land *van Over-Maes*, an inland Province on the E. of the Bishoprick of *Liege*, part of the old *Germania Secunda*; 38 m. l. and 30 b. It is made (by *F. de Wit*) part of the *Westphalian Circle* in *Germany*, though one of the 17 Provinces, and is divided into four Parts; viz. 1. *Rolduc*, ch. T. *Rolduc* and *Remborch*; 2. *Valkenburg*, ch. T. *Vaulkenburg*, or *Fauquemont*; 3. Coun. of *Dalem*, ch. T. *Dalem*; these three are subject to the *Hollanders*; and, 4. *le Pays de Limburgh*, divided into *Herve*, *Monzen*, *Valhorn*, and *Balen*, ch. T. *Limburg*, the ch. of the whole.

17. Dukedom of *Luxemburg*, or *Lutzenburg*, an inland Province on the S. of *Limburg*, and B. of *Liege*, part of old *Germania Secunda*, and *Belgica Prima*; 82 m. l. and 72 b. now subject to the French. It contains these Parts; viz. 1. Coun. of *Rochfort*, ch. T. *Rochfort*; 2. Coun. of *Durbuy*, ch. T. *Durbuy*; 3. Coun. of *la Roche*, ch. T. *la Roche*; 4. Coun. of *Salme*, ch. T. *Salmeville*; 5. Coun. of *St. Vit*, ch. T. *St. Vit*; 6. Coun. of *Viande*, ch. T. *Vianden*; 7. Coun. of *St. Johansbergh*, ch. T. *Luxemburg* and *Thionville*; 8. *Campaigne*, ch. T. *Bastogne*; 9. Mar. of *Arlon*, ch. T. *Arlon*; 10. Coun. of *Bar*, ch. T. *Dampvillers* and *Montmedy*; 11. D. of *Bovillon*, ch. T. *Bovillon*; And,

12. Ab. of *St. Hubart*, ch. T. *St. Hubart*; (these two by right belong to the B. of *Liege*;) ch. T. of the whole is *Luxemburg*.

These ten Provinces are called the *Spanish*, or *Catholic Provinces*, though at present not half under *Spain*. The Inhabitants under *Spain* are called *Flemings*, and those under *France*, *Walloons*.

Rivers of principal note are three; viz. 1. *Rhine*; 2. *Maeſe* or *Meuse*; and 3. *Scheld*.

Here are no Mountains of note.

Lakes of greatest account are three, viz. 1. that of *Harlem*; 2. *Tienke*; and 3. *Schilt*. Archbishopricks 3, Bishopricks 16, Universities 9.

7. Germany.

THE Empire of *Germany* lies on the E. of the *Low-Countries* and *France*, on the N. of *Italy*, and on the W. of *Poland* and *Turkey*, bordering on the Sea and *Denmark*, situated between the 25th and 29th and 30 min. of Lon. and between the 45th and 12 min. and the 54th and 50 min. of Lat. almost in form of a Square, being in length from the N. parts of *Pomerania*, to the S. parts of *Trent*, 640 miles; and in breadth from the W. parts of *Triers*, to the E. parts of *Silesia*, 550 miles. In these Bounds are contained but a part of the old *Germany*, part of *Gaul*, *Illyricum*, with some

some of old *Italy*; now called by the Inhabitants, *Teutschlandt* or *Teitschlandt*; by the French, *Allemagne*; by the Italians, *La Germania*, or *l'Allemagne*; by the Dutch, *Duytland*; by the Poles, *Niemieckzka*; by the Hungarians, *Nemes*; by the Turks, *Nimemeteker*; and by the Greeks, *Elmagy*.

It was a good part of it conquered by the Romans. After they were dispossessed, it was divided among several Nations, till the year 801, the French conquer'd it, and erected an Empire, which still continues, though far short of its former Glory, for a great part was soon after dismember'd into many petty Governments; so that it is now under the Dominion of several, viz. the Emperor, King of *Sweden*, K. of *France*, K. of *Denmark*. six great Dukes, three great Bishops, one great Palatine, one Landgrave, with a great many Inferiour Dukes, Earls, Bishops, as also many Imperial Cities, Hanse-Towns, and such like; so that there are reckoned above 300 Sovereignities in *Germany*, but most are Homagers to the Emperor. The Imperial Seat is *Vienna*.

The Inhabitants are both *Roman Catholics* and *Protestants*, the latter are most numerous, divided into *Lutherans* and *Calvinists*. Their Language is the *High-Dutch*, the chief Branch of the *Teutonic*, an ancient Tongue, and very harsh: In *Bohemia* they speak the *Sclavonian*; the *Italian* in *Tirol* and part of *Switzerland*; the *French* in part of *Alsatia* and *Wallisland*; the *Cauchian* (among themselves)

selves) in *Emden*; and the *Swedish* in some of the N. parts. Their chief Commodities are, Corn, Metals, *Allom*, Salt, Wine, Flesh, Linen, Quick-Silver, Armors, and Iron-works. It is divided into ten Circles: (besides others in these bounds) which are,

1. Circle of *Upper-Saxony*, incol. *das Ober-Sachsen*, the most N. E. part, a Sea Province, part of the old *Vandalia*, and a little of old *Saxony*; 380 m. l. and 210 b. It contains three Parts; viz. 1. First, the D. of *Potherahia*, divided into 1. Royal, (under the *Swedes*) containing the Ter. of *Bardt*, *Gützkow*, *Wolgast*, and *Stetin*, with the Isles of *Rügen*, *Wollen*, and *Usdom*, ch. T. *Stetin*, *Stralsund*, and *Wolgast*; and, 2. Ducal, containing the Ter. of *Pomerania*, *Cassuben*, and *Venden*, under the Elect. of *Brand.* and *Batow*, and *Louwenborg*, under *Poland*, ch. T. *Camin*, *Coleberg*, and *Stargart*. Secondly, the Elect. of *Brandenburg*, (under its own Prince) divided into, 1. *Alt-mark*, ch. T. *Stendal*, and *Tangermünd*; 2. *Middle-Mark*, divided into *Middle-Mark*, *Prignitz*, *Rupen*, and *Ukerana*, ch. T. *Berlin*, *Brandenburg*, and *Francfort*; And, 3. *New-Mark*, divided into *New-mark* and *Sternberg*, ch. T. *Custrin* and *Sternberg*. Thirdly, the States of *Saxony*, divided into, 1. D. of *Saxony*, (under its own D. and Elector) ch. T. *Wittenberg* and *Torgaw*; 2. Prin. of *Anhalt*, divided into *Dessau*, *Bernburg*, *Zerbst*, *Koten*, and *Plotzka*, all under their several Princes, ch. T. the same: To this we may joyn the Ab. of *Quedlinburg*, and Coun. of *Barby*, ch. T.

T. the same : both under the Elect. of Saxony ; 3. Earl. of Mansfield (divided into the Branches of Arnstein, Vipra, Werin, and Quernfurt, (but sequestered to the Elect. of Sax.) ch. T. Mansfield and Euleben ; 4. Landt. of Thuringia, containing the Ter. of Erfurt and Eischfeld, under Mentz ; the D. of Weimar, (divided into the Branches of Weimar, Eysenach and Jena) Hall, and Gotha ; and the Coun. of Beichlingen, Schwartzemburg, and Stolberg, under their several Princes of the House of Saxony ; with the Coun. of Hohenstein, under Brand. ch. T. all the same ; 5. Mar. of Misnia, divided into the Ter. of Meissen, ch. T. Dresden and Meissen ; Ertzgebürg, ch. T. Cremonitz ; and Leypsig ; all under the Elect. of Sax. with the D. of Osterland or Altemburg, (under Sax-Gotha,) Mersburg, and Naumburg, both under their own Princes of the House of Saxony, ch. T. the same ; and, 6. Voirländ, counted part of Misnia, (under the Elect. of Saxony, and a little under Sax-Naumburg, ch. T. Zwickaw and Plawen. The Director of this Circle, is the Elector of Saxony ; and the ch. T. is reckoned Berlin.

2. Circle of Lower-Saxony, incol. *das Nieder-Sachsen*, a Sea Province on the W. of Upper-Saxony, part of old Saxony, and some of Vandalia ; 240 m. l. and 220 b. It contains ten Parts ; viz. 1. D. of Holstein, ch. T. Hamburg, of which more in Denmark ; 2. D. of Mecklenburg, (subject to the two D. of Gustrow and Swerin of the same Family, and a little to the Swedes) containing the Ter. of Mecklenburg, ch.

ch. T. Wismar, Swerin, Rostock, Gustrow or Vandalia, and Stargart ; ch. T. the same : 3. D. of Lawenburg, (under the House of Saxony) ch. T. Lawenburg ; in which is the Coun. of Ratzeburg, ch. T. Ratzeburg ; the Coun. under the D. of Swerin, the Town under Lawenburg : 4. D. of Breme, subject to the Swedes, and a little under Lawenburg and Hamburg) containing 6 Tracts, ch. T. Breme and Stade : 5. D. of Ferden or Verden, (also under the Swedes) ch. T. Ferden : 6. D. of Lunenburg, (subject to its own Duke of the House of Brunswick) ch. T. Lunenburg, Zell and Ultzen, to this is joyned the Coun. of Danneberg, ch. T. Danneberg : 7. D. of Brunswick, divided into two Branches, viz. Wolfenbittel-Brunswick, (under its own Prince) ch. T. Brunswick, Wolfenbittel, and Goslar ; in this is the Coun. of Weringen, ch. T. Elbingeroda : and Hanover-Brunswick, containing the Ter. of Calenburg, ch. T. Hanover and Newstat ; Hamelen, ch. T. Hamelen ; Gottingen, ch. T. Gottingen ; and D. of Grupenhagen, ch. T. Eimbeck ; all subject to the D. of Hanover : 8. Bish. of Hildersheim, intermixed with Brunswick, under the Elect. of Cologne) ch. T. Hildersheim and Peine : 9. Prin. of Halberstat, also in the Limits of Brunswick, (subject to the Elect. of Brand.) ch. T. Halberstat and Osterwick ; to this may be joined the Coun. of Rheinfen, ch. T. Blankenberg : and, 10. D. (once Arch.) of Magdeburg, (under the Elect. of Brand. and a little under Saxony,) ch. T. Magdeburg and Borch. The Directors of this

this Circle are, the K. of Sweden, D. of Brandenburg, and D. of Brunswick, by turns; and the ch. T. is Hamburg.

3. Circle of Westphalia, incol. die Westphalen, on the W. of Lower-Saxony; a great part was some of old Saxony, 220 mi. l. and 156 b. besides Liege. It contains these Parts; viz. 1. Coun. of Emden, or East-Friesland, (under its own Count, and some under Holland) divided into 12 Ter. ch. T. Emden, Aurick, and Norden: 2. Coun. of Oldenburg, with Delmenhorst, (under the K. of Denmark) divided into 7. Ter. ch. T. Oldenburg and Delmenhorst; 3. Bish. of Munster, (under its own Bish.) divided into Lower, containing 4 Ter. ch. T. Meppen; and Higher, containing 9 Ter. ch. T. Munster: 4. The Lesser Sovereignities; viz. The Prin. of Minden, under Brandenburg; the Counties of Diepholt, under Lunenburg; Hoya, under Brunswick, Lunenburg, and Hassia; Bentheim; Steinfort, or Borchstenfort, both under Bentheim; Lingen, or Lemgow, under our King; Tecklenborg, under Bentheim, and some others; Schaumburg; under Lippe and Hassia; Ravensburg, with Vlots, under Brandenburg; Piremont, or Spiegelburg; Lippe, Rheda, all three under Lippe; and Ritberg, under Lippe, and a little under Munster; with the Ab. of Corbey, under its own Abbot, ch. T. are all the same: 5. Bish. of Osnabruck; (now under a Prince of the House of Brunswick) ch. T. Osnabruck: 6. Bish. of Paderborne, (now under the B. of Munster) ch. T. Paderborne and Warburgh: 7. D. of West-

Westphalia, (under the Elect. of Cologne) ch. T. Arensburg and Oldendorp: 8. D. of Cleves, (under the Elect. of Brand.) ch. T. Cleves, Wesel, and Duisburg: 9. Coun. of Mark (under the Elect. of Brand.) ch. T. Ham and Dortmund; to this may be joyned the Coun. of Reclinchusen, (under the Elect. of Cologne) ch. T. Reclinchusen: 10. D. of Berg, (under the D. of Newburg) ch. T. Dusseldorf; And, 11. D. of Juliers, or Gulickland, (under the D. of Newburg) ch. T. Juliers, and Aix-la-Chapelle. In this is the Ab. of Cornelis-Munster, (under its own Abbot) ch. T. the same; the Coun. Eyffelt, Mandoscheld, Vinnenburgh, Arensburg, &c. The Directors of this Circle are, the Bishop of Munster, and the Duke of Newburg; the ch. Town being Munster.

4. Circle of the Upper Rhine, incol. das Ober-Rhyn, an inland Province, on the S. of Westphalia; part of old Belgium and Franconia. It contains these Parts; viz. 1. Lant. of Hesse, or Hassia, (subject most to its own Prince) divided into Lower, (in which is the Coun. of Ziegenbaim and Ab. Hirschfeld) ch. T. Cassel and Hirschfeld; and Higher, (in which is the Coun. of Nidden under Darmstat) ch. T. Marburg; in the bounds of Hesse are the Coun. of Waldeck and Ab. of Fuld, (both under their own Princes) ch. T. the same: 2. Confederation of Weteraw, containing the Counties of Nassaw (under our King, and divided into the Branches of Dillemburg, Dietz, Hadamar, Kerberg, Sigen, Idestein, Weilburg, Wisbaden, Beilsten, Gleilberg, &c.) Solms, Hanaw, Eyesen.

Eysenberg, Sayn, Wied, Wittgenstein, Hatzfeld, Westerburg, &c. ch. T. the same; all under their own Counts: 3. Coun. of *Catzenelbogen*, or *Rheinfelden*, (under a Prince of the House of *Hesse*, and a little under *Darmstat*) ch. T. *Catzenelbogen*: 4. Lant. of *Darmstat* or *Geraw* (under another Prince of the House of *Hesse*) ch. T. *Darmstat*: 5. Coun. of *Erpach*, usually reckoned in *Franconia*, (under its own Prince) ch. T. *Erpach*: 6. Bish. of *Spires*, in the bounds of the Palatinate, but of this Circle (under its own B. but now the *French*) ch. T. *Spires* (demolished) and *Philipsburg*: 7. D. of *Zweibruck*, or *Deux-Ponts*, (under a Prince of the House of the Elect. Pal. but now the *French*) divided into *Meissenheim, Lichtemberg, Zweibruck, Landsberg* and *Newcastel*; ch. T. the same: and, 8. Lant. of *Alsatia*, or *Elsass*, (belonging chiefly to the Emperor, but now under the *French*) divided into three Parts; viz. *Lower*, ch. T. *Strasburg, Zabern, and Hagenaw*; *Higher*, ch. T. *Colmar* and *Ensisheim*; and *Suntgow*, or the Coun. of *Ferrette*, ch. T. *Mulhausen*, and *Psirt*, or *Ferrette*; here were several Sovereignities: *Brugow* and *Ortnaw* in *Suabia*, are oft reckoned part of *Alsatia*. The Directors of this Circle, are the Elector Palatine, and Bishop of *Worms*; the ch. T. being *Strasburg*.

5. Circle of the *Lower-Rhine*, incol. *das Unter-Rhyn*, an inland Province, dividing the *Upper-Rhine* in the middle, being very strangely intermix'd with it; so that the Dimensions

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ons of it (as well as the other) cannot well be given. It contains part of old *Belgium*, and some of *Franconia*, now divided into four Parts; viz. 1. Arch. and Electorate of *Cologne*, (under its own Prince) divided into the *Upper*, ch. T. *Cologne*, and *Bonn*; and the *Lower*, ch. T. *Rhyneberg* and *Nays*; in this lies the Coun. of *Meurs*, (under our King) ch. T. *Meurs*: 2. Arch. and Elect. of *Triers*, or *Trevers*, (under its own Prince, but now half subject to the *French*) containing also the Ab. of *Pruym*, and divided into 35 Territories; ch. T. are *Triers* and *Pruym*, under the *French*; and *Coblentz*, and *Oberwesel*, under the Elect. of *Trier*: 3. Arch. and Elect. of *Mentz*, or *Mayence*, strangely scattered into many small Parts, (subject to its own Prince) ch. T. *Mentz, Bingen*, and *Aschaffenburg*; in the bounds of this lies the Ter. of *Francford* (free) usually set in *Franconia*, and sometimes in the *Upper-Rhine*, ch. T. *Francford*: 4. Palatinate and Elect. of the *Rhine*, (under its own Prince, but now above half under the *French*) with *Sponhem*, divided into 12 Bailiwicks; viz. *Simmeren, Kirchberg, Bacharach, Stromberg, Creutsnach, Openheim, Altzheim, Newstat*, and *Germersheim*, most under the *French*; and *Heidelberg, Mosback*, and *Bretten*, under the Elect. Palatine; ch. T. all the same. In the Bounds of this lies the Bish. of *Worms*, (by right under its own Bish.) ch. T. *Worms* (demolished); the Coun. of *Rhingrave*, ch. T. *Kirn*; *Veldentz, Oberstein, Falkenstein*, and *Leiningen*, ch. T. the same; Sovereignities de-

depending on the Elect. Palatine, but now under the French. The Director of this Circle is the Elect. and Arch. of *Mentz*, the ch. T. being reckoned *Cologne*, or rather *Francfort*, if it be in this Circle.

6. As for the Circle of *Burgundy*, which for its Situation should be spoke of next, already has been described in *France*, and now has no Votes in the Diets; therefore I shall pass on, only letting the Reader know, that all the *Low-Countries* are often comprehended also under this Name.

7. Circle of *Suabia*, incol. *die Schwaben*, anciently *Suevia*, a midland Province, on the S. E. of the Circles of the *Rhine*; some of it part of the old *Vindelicia*; 148 m. l. and 146 b. It contains these Parts; viz. 1. D. of *Wirtemberg*, the greatest Sovereignty, (under its own Prince) ch. T. *Stugart*, *Tubingen*, and *Schorndorf*; in the Bounds of this lies the Coun. of *Loebenstein*, (under the Elect. Pal.) ch. T. *Loebenstein*; and also may be joyned the Prin. of *Hoen-Zollern*, (its Prince of the House of *Brand.*) ch. T. *Hoen Zollern*; and Coun. of *Hohenberg*, (under the Emperor) ch. T. *Ratweil*: 2. Mar. of *Baden*, divided into *Higher*, ch. T. *Baden* and *Stolhofen*, to which belongs the Coun. of *Eberstein*, ch. T. *Eberstein*; and *Lower*, or *Durlach*, ch. T. *Durlach* and *Phortzeim*; both under their own Princes, of the same Family: 3. Mar. of *Ortnaw*, (under the Emperor, and part under *Baden*) ch. T. *Offemburg* and *Gengenbach*: 4. Ter. of *Brisgow*, (under the Emperor and *Baden*) ch. T. *Frie-*

Freiburg and *Brisack*: 5. The *Black-Forest*, containing the Prin. of *Furstemburg*, under its own Prince; and the Coun. of *Rheinfelden*, under the Emperor, ch. T. the same: 6. Ter. of *Hegow*, containing the Bishop. of *Constance*, under its own Prince; and the Lant. of *Nellenburg*, under the Emperor, ch. T. the same: 7. *North-Schwaben*, containing the Coun. of *Oeting*, (divided into the Branches of *Oeting* and *Wallerstein*) in which is the Provostship of *Elwang*; *Rechberg*, ch. T. *Gesmund*, (free;) the Bar. of *Limpurg*, and *Justringen*, all under their own Princes, and ch. T. the same; and Ter. of *Ulm* (free;) ch. T. *Ulm*; And, 8. Ter. of *Algow*, containing the Bish. of *Ausburg*, ch. T. *Ausburg* (free;) Ab. of *Kempton*, with some smaller Abbacies; Mar. of *Burgaw*, under the Emperor; Coun. of *Koniseck*; Coun. of *Mindelheim*, under *Bavaria*; Bar. of *Waldburg*; ch. T. all the same; and the State of the *Fuggers*, ch. T. *Babenhausen*; all (besides those excepted) under their own Princes. In this Circle are about 36 Imperial Cities: The Directors are the Bish. of *Constance*, and D. of *Wirtemberg*, the ch. T. being *Ausburg*.

8. Circle and Dukedom of *Franconia*, incol. *das Francken*, a midland Province on the N. E. of *Suabia*, and E. of the Circles of the *Rhine*, but a part of the old *Franconia*; 134 m. l. and 132 b. It contains these Parts; viz. 1. Bish. of *Wurtzburgh*, under its own B. (who has the Title of D. of *Franconia*) ch. T. *Wurtzburgh*, *Schweinfurt*, and *Ochsenfurt*; 2. Bish. of *Bamberg*.

Bamberg, (under its own Bish.) ch. T. *Bamberg* and *Hochstet* ; 3. Bish. of *Aichstat*, (under its own Bish.) ch. T. *Aichstat* ; 4. Prin. of *Henneberg*, (subject to the D. of *Sax-Naumburg*, and *Sax-Weimar*, with the Lant. of *Hesse-Cassel*) ch. T. *Smalkaden* ; 5. D. of *Cobourg*, reckoned a part of *Henneberg*, (under the D. of *Sax-Gotha*) ch. T. *Cobourg* ; 6. Mar. of *Culembach*, or the *Upper-Nurenburg*, (under a Prince of the House of *Brand.*) ch. T. *Culembach* and *Hoff* ; 7. Mar. of *Onspach*, or the *Lower Nurenburg* (under a Prince of the House of *Brand.*) ch. T. *Onspach* ; 8. Burgraveat, of *Nurenburg*, (also under the House of *Brand.*) ch. T. *Nurenburg* (free ;) 9. The Lesser Sovereignities, which are the State of the Great Master of the *Teutonic Order*, (a Spiritual Prince) ch. T. *Margentheim* ; the Counties of *Reineck*, (under *Mentz* and *Wurtzburg*, and a little under *Hanaw* and *Erpach*) ch. T. *Reineck* ; *Wertheim*, ch. T. *Wertheim* ; *Holach*, or *Hoenloe*, ch. T. *Oringen* ; *Pappenheim*, ch. T. *Pappenheim* ; *Schwartzenberg*, ch. T. *Schwartzenberg* ; and *Castel*, ch. T. *Castel*, or *Casel* ; and the Bar. of *Sensheim*, ch. T. *Sensheim* ; all under their own Princes. The Directors of this Circle are the Bish. of *Bamberg*, and sometimes the Marquis of *Culembach*, the ch. T. being reckoned *Wurtzburg*, and sometimes *Franckford* (tho out of the Bounds of this Circle) but *Nurenburg* best deserves the Name.

9. Circle and Dukedom of *Bavaria*, incol. *die Bayern*, a midland Province on the S. E. of *Franconia*, and E. of *Suabia*, being a part of

of the old *Vindelicia* and *Noricum* ; 215 m. l. and 154 b. It contains four Parts, viz. 1. *Nortgow* (now less than formerly) or the Pal. of *Bavaria*, divided into the Lant. of *Leuchtenberg*, ch. T. *Leuchtenberg* ; Coun. of *Chamb*, ch. T. *Chamb* ; Ter. of *Amberg*, ch. T. *Amberg* and *Neumark* ; all under the Elect. of *Bavaria* ; Coun. of *Sultzbach* (under the D. of *Newburg*) ch. T. *Sultzbach* ; and the Ab. of *Waldsassen*, under its own Prince : 2. D. of *Bavaria* and *Suabia*, (under its own Prince, who is Elector Palatine of the *Rhine*) ch. T. *Newburg* : 3. D. and Elect. of *Bavaria* (mostly subject to its own Duke) divided into *Higher Bavaria*, containing the two Territories of *Munchen*, ch. T. *Munchen* ; and *Ingolstat*, ch. T. *Ingolstat* ; with the Bish. of *Freisingen*, ch. *Freisingen* ; and Coun. of *Partenkirk*, ch. T. *Partenkirk* ; both under the Bish. of *Freisingen* ; and *Lower-Bavaria*, containing the three Territories of *Straubing*, ch. T. *Straubing* ; *Landshut*, ch. T. *Landshut* ; and *Burkhausen*, ch. T. *Burkhausen* ; with the Bish. of *Ratisbone*, ch. T. *Ratisbone* (free ;) *Passaw*, ch. T. *Passaw* ; and Coun. of *Ortenburg*, ch. T. *Ortenburg* ; (all 3 under their own Princes : And, 4. Arch. of *Saltzburg* (subject to its own Arch. ch. T. *Saltzburg* and *Laffen* : In the Bounds of this Province lies the Provostship of *Bergtelsgarden* (under its own Prince) ch. T. *Bergtelsgarden*. The Directors of this Circle, are the Elector of *Bavaria*, and the Archbishop of *Saltzburg*, the ch. T. being *Munchen*, or *Munick*.

10. Circle of *Austria*, incol. *das Oesterreich*, on the E. and S. of *Bavaria*, bordering a little on the Gulf of *Venice*; part of the ancient *Noricum* and *Pannonia*, with some of *Rhetia*, now mostly subject to the Emperor, as being of the House of *Austria*: It is 335 m. l. and 216 b. divided into six Provinces, viz. 1. Arch-Dukedom of *Austria*, divided into the *Higher*, containing the four Ter. of *Muhl*, *Schartz*, *Hauss*, and *Traun*, ch. T. *Lintz* and *Steyr*; and the *Lower*, containing the four Ter. of *Upper-Manhartsberg*, and *Lower-Manhartsberg*; *Upper-Viennwald*, and *Lower Viennwald*; ch. T. *Vien*na, *Krems*, and *Neustat*: 2. D. of *Stiria*, or *Steyrmark*, divided into the *Higher*, ch. T. *Judenburg* and *Pruck*; the *Lower*, ch. T. *Gratz* and *Rackelsburg*; and the Coun. of *Cilley*, (united to *Stiria*) ch. T. *Cilley* and *Rain*: 3. D. of *Carniola*, or *Krain*, divided into the *Higher*, ch. T. *Lauback* and *Crainburg*; the *Lower*, ch. T. *Czirknick* and *Laas*; Mar. of *Windish-Mark*, or the *Middle-Carniola*, ch. T. *Metling* and *Rodolfsward*; and Coun. of *Goritz*, (spoken of in *Italy*) ch. T. *Gorice*: 4. D. of *Carinthia*, (partly under the Bish. of *Bamberg*) divided into the *Higher*, ch. T. *Clagenfurt*, *St. Veit*, and *Villach*; and the *Lower*, ch. T. *Lavaumund* and *Wolfsperg*: 5. Coun. of *Tirol*, or *Tyrol*, ch. T. *Innsbruck* and *Hall*, in which is included the Bish. of *Brixen* (under its own Bish. but not absolutely) ch. T. *Brixen*; with the Counties of *Bregentz*, *Ems*, *Montfort*, *Feldkirk*, *Pludent*, and *Sonneberg*, ch. T. the same: and, 6. Bish. of *Trent*, part of *Lombardy* in *Italy*, though now counted

counted part of *Tirol*, ch. T. *Trent*, and *Bolzan*: It is under its own Bishop, who is Prince of the Empire, but subject to the House of *Austria*. The Secle Director of this Circle is the Arch-Duke of *Austria*, or Emperor; the ch. T. being *Vienna*, the Metropolis of all *Germany*.

11. To these Circles may be added the Kingdom of *Bohemia*, or *Behemerlandt*, an inland Province on the N. of *Austria* bordering on *Poland*; the Seat of the old *Bojemi*, *Marcomanni* and *Quadi*: It is (taking it in the largest extent) 275 m. l. and 226 b. now for the most part subject to the Emperor as of the House of *Austria*. Under this name are comprehended four distinct Provinces; viz. 1. K. of *Bohemia*, properly so called, divided into 16 Circles, viz. *Egra*, *Elbogen*, or *Loket*, *Ziateck*, *Letomeritz*, *Bleslaw*, *Hradisko*, *Chrudim*, *Czassaw*, *Breckim*, *Ultaw*, *Caurzin*, *Sclany*, *Bakonick*, *Beraun*, *Pilsen*, and *Pragan*, with the Coun. of *Glatz*, taken out of *Silesia*, ch. T. are *Prague*, *Koningsgratz*, *Egra* and *Glatz*: 2. Mar. of *Lusatia*, or *Lausnitz*, divided into the *Higher*, (under the Elect. of *Saxony*,) ch. T. *Gorlitz*, *Pantzen*, and *Zittaw*; and the *Lower*, (under the D. of *Sax-Mersburg*, and a little under *Brand.* ch. T. *Soraw* and *Guben*, under *Saxony*, and *Cotwitz*, under *Brand*: 3. D. of *Silesia*, or *Schlesien*, divided into the *Lower*, containing 8 Dukedoms, viz. *Crossen* (under *Brand.*) *Glogaw*, *Sagan*, *Fawer*, *Lignitz*, *Wolaw*, *Breslaw*, and *Olse*, ch. T. all the same; and the *Higher*, containing 9 Dukedoms, viz. *Breig*, *Schweidnitz*, *Monsterberg*, *Grotkaw*, *Oppelen*, *Jagerndorf*, *Troppaw*, *Ratibor*, and *Teschchen*, ch. T. all the same;

And, 4. Mar. of *Moravia*, or *Mahren*, divided into *Eastern*, ch. T. *Westkirk* and *Hradish*; and *Western*, ch. T. *Olmütz*, *Znaim* and *Brin*. The ch. T. of the whole is *Prague*. This Province (though in the bounds of *Germany*) is a distinct Kingdom, and uses a different Language from the rest of *Germany*.

12. Also in the Bounds of *Germany* lies *Switzerland* (formerly a part of it) Incol. *die Schweitzerland*, on the S. of *Suabia*, upon the *Alps*; a great Commonwealth, made up of many small ones; containing the old *Helvetia*, part of *Rætia*, *Gal. Narbonensis*, and *Transpadana*; 220 m. l. and 140 b. It contains three distinct Parts; viz. 1. The *Cantons*, which are 13, viz. *Zurick*, ch. T. *Zurick*; *Bern*, with the *Ter. of Vaude*, ch. T. *Bern* and *Lausanne*; *Basil*, ch. T. *Basil*; *Lucern*, ch. T. *Lucern*; *Soluthurn*, ch. T. *Soluthurn*; *Freiburg*, ch. T. *Freiburg*; *Schaffhausen*, ch. T. *Schaffhausen*; *Switz*, ch. T. *Switz*; *Zug*, ch. T. *Zug*; *Appenzel*, ch. T. *Appenzel*; *Glaris*, ch. T. *Glaris*; *Underwalden*, ch. T. *Stantz*; and *Uri*, ch. T. *Altorf*: 2. The *States Confederate*, which are seven (besides *Geneva*, *Mulhausen* and *Rotweil*) viz. the Country of *Grisons* divided into three Leagues with the Coun. of *Chiavenna*, ch. T. *Coire* and *Chiavenna*; *Valtelline* (part of the *Grisons*) in which lies the Coun. of *Bormio*, ch. T. *Sundrio* and *Bormio*; *Wallisland*, divided into *Upper* and *Lower*, ch. T. *Sion*; *Bish. of Basil*, or Coun. of *Brondrut*, ch. T. *Porentru* or *Brondrut*; *Ter. of St. Gall*, ch. T. *St. Gall*; *Ter. of Neuenburg*, ch. T. *Neuenburg*; and *Ter. of Biel*, ch. T.

T. *Biel* s And, 3. The *Prefectures*, which are the *Towns* and *Countries* of *Baden*, *Bremgarten*, *Mellingen*, *Rapersvila*, *Wagenthal*, *Tergow*, *Sargans*, and *Walenstat*; the *Prefecture* of *Rheineck*; the *Vallies* of *Locarn*, *Lugan*, *Mendrisi*, and *Madia*, taken out of *Milan* in *Italy*; the *Bailiwicks* of *Belinzona*, *Gasteren*, and *Ulzenach*, with those of *Granson*, *Morat*, *Orbe*, and *Schwarzburg*; and the *Count. Verdemburg*: Ch. T. of the whole is *Basil* or *Basle*.

Rivers of chief note are five, viz. 1. *Rhine*, 2. *Danube*, 3. *Elbe*, 4. *Oder*, and 5. *Wefer*.

Principal Mountains are, 1. *Fichtelberg*, incircling *Bohemia*, and 2. *Schwartzwald* in *Suabia*.

Lakes of greatest note are, 1. *Boden-See*, 2. *Zirchnitz*, 3. *Ammer*, 4. *Chiem*, and 5. *Damme*.

Archbishopricks 7, Bishopricks 40, Universities, 30.

8. Denmark.

THE Kingdom of *Denmark* lies on the N. of *Germany*, and (setting aside *Norway* and the *Isles*) is a *Peninsula* situated between the 27th and 5. min. and the 31st and 52 min. of Lon. and between the 53d and 52 min. and the 58th degr. of Lar. being in length from *Scagen* N. to *Hamburg* S. 250 miles; and in breadth from E. to W. (in N. *Jutland*) 100 miles, in some places (in *Sleswick*)

but 30 miles: It was formerly reckoned a part of old *Germany*, then containing the *Cimbri-cus-Chersonesus*, with some of old *Saxony*; now called by the Natives *Denemark* and *Denemarcker*; by the *Latins*, *Dania*; by the *Italians* and *Spaniards*, *Danamarca*; and by the *Poles*, *Danska*.

How it was governed anciently, it is very uncertain, but howsoever we find it had its own Kings ever since the year 797, who have been sometimes under *Swedeland* also; in the year 1379 *Norway* (which before had its own Kings) was united to it; so that the Government at present is under its own Hereditary (though pretended Elective) Kings The Royal Seat is at *Copenhagen*.

The Inhabitants are of the *Reformed Religion*, and for the most part *Lutherans*; their Language is a Dialect of the *German*, but in *Norwa*, they speak it with more difference; the *German* is also much used in many Cities. Their chief Commodities are *Fish*, *Tallow*, *Furniture for Ships*, *Armours*, *Ox-hides*, *Buck skins*, *Flax*, and *Waincot*. Under this name are comprehended 6 Parts, the 3 first in the *Peninsula*

1. *North-Jutland*, incol. *die Nort Jutland*, the most N. Province in the *Peninsula*, washed on three sides with the Sea, being a great part of the old *Cimbri*; 14 m. l. and 100 b. divided into four Parts called *Diocesses*; viz. 1. *Aalborg*, or *Burglave*, containing 8 Baronies, ch. *T. Aalborg*; 2. *Wiborg*, containing 6 Baronies, ch. *T. Wiborg*; 3. *Arhusen*, or *Aarhus*, con-

containing 14 Baronies, ch. *T. Arhusen* and *Randersen*; and 4. *Ripen*, or *Rip*, containing 12 Baronies, ch. *T. Ripen*, *Kolding* and *Fredricks-odde*: Chief Town of the whole is *Wiborg*.

2. *South-Jutland*, or the D. of *Sleswick*, on the S. of *N. Jutland*, washed on two sides with Sea, being the rest of the old *Cimbri*; 75 m. l. and 60 b. divided into 7 Prefectures; viz. 1. *Hadersleve*, containing 8 Circles, ch. *T. Hadersleve*; 2. *Apenrade*, containing 2 Circles, ch. *T. Apenrade*; 3. *Tonderen*, containing 7 Circles, ch. *T. Tonderen*; 4. *Flensburg*, containing 5 Circles, ch. *T. Flensburg*; 5. *Husum*, containing 3 Circles, ch. *T. Husum*; 6. *Eyderstade*, containing 3 Territories, ch. *T. Tonnin-gen*; and 7. *Gottorp*, containing 10 Parts, ch. *T. Sleswick* and *Christianpris*, all under the D. of *Holstein*, except *Hadersleve*, *Flensburg*, and part of *Gottorp*, ch. *T. of the whole is Sleswick*.

3. *Dukedom of Holstein*, or *Holsace*, formerly *Nordalbingia*, on the S. of *Sleswick*, washed on two sides with Sea; part of old *Saxony*, and still of the *German Circle of Lower-Saxony*; 94 m. l. and 54 b. divided into four Provinces; viz. 1. D. of *Ditmarch*, divided into *South* and *North*, ch. *T. Meldorp* and *Lunden*; 2. D. of *Holstein*, containing 5. Prefectures, ch. *T. Kiel* and *Rendsburg*; 3. D. of *Wagerland*, containing 9 Parts, ch. *T. Lubeck* (free) and *Oldesto*; and, 4. D. of *Stormark*, containing 8 Territories, (of which *Hamburg* is free.) ch. *T. Hamburg* and *Gluckstat*. The greatest part of these Pro-

vinces are under the Duke of *Holstein*: ch. T. of the whole is *Hamburg*.

4. The Islands in the *Baltick* Sea, anciently called the *Hemodes*, on the E. of the two *Fuitlands*; they are chiefly two; viz. 1. *Zealand*, anciently *Codanonia*, ch. T. *Copenhagen*, *Roschild* and *Elsenore*; 2. *Funen*, or *Fionia*, ch. T. *Odensee* and *Nyborg*: Those of lesser note, are, 3. *Falstre*, ch. T. *Nykoping* and *Stubkoping*; 4. *Laland*, ch. T. *Maribo* and *Naxkow*; 5. *Langeland*, ch. T. *Rutkoping*; 6. *Alsen*, (which with a little of *Sleswick* is under its own Prince of the House of *Denmark*) ch. T. *Sonderburg*; 7. *Femerer*, ch. T. *Borg*; 8. *Bornholm*, (under the *Swedes*) ch. T. *Bornholm*; 9. *Aar*, or *Arroe*, ch. T. *Koping*; 10. *Mone*, ch. T. *Stego*, &c. ch. T. of the whole is *Copenhagen*.

5. Kingdom of *Norway*, Incol. *Norricke* & *Norke*, a long Sea Province on the W. of *Swedeland*, part of the old *Scandinavia*, and once a distinct Kingdom; 1200 m. l. and 240 b. divided into five Governments, viz. 1. *Bahus* (under the *Swedes*) divided into *Inland*, and *Vyckfiden*, ch. T. *Bahus* and *Malsstrand*; 2. *Aggerhus*, divided into *Agdesinden*, *Hallingdal*, *Hammer*, *Hennemark*, *Rommeritket*, and *Tellemark*, ch. T. *Agger* and *Opsto*; 3. *Bergerhus*, divided into *Bergen*, containing 9 Parts, and *Stavanger*, containing 5 Parts, ch. T. *Bergen* and *Stavanger*; 4. *Dronthemhus*, divided into *Dronthem* and *Salten* containing 7 Parts each, ch. T. *Dronthem*; and, 5. *Wardhus*, divided into *Finnmark* and *Norwegian-Lapland*, ch. T. *Wardhus*: ch. T. of the whole is *Bergen*.

6 The

6. The Islands in the *Frozen Ocean*, are chiefly these; viz. 1. *Ifeland*, 400 m. l. and 180 b. containing the four Provinces of *Westferdinga*, (containing 3 Parts,) ch. T. *Gilfs*; *Nordlendinga*, (containing 4 Parts) ch. T. *Hola*; *Austfirdinga*, (containing 2 Parts) ch. T. *Kurbar*; and *Sunlendinga*, (containing 3 Parts,) ch. T. *Skalholt*: 2. *Groenland*, (if it be an Island) ch. T. *Bearford* and *St. Thomas*; 3. *Freseland*, commonly put in this Ocean, though indeed there is no such Island; and, 4. Isles of *Fero*, 16 in number, but divided into 6 Districts; viz. *Norderoe*, *Osteroe*, *Stromoe*, *Waagoe*, *Sundoe*, and *Sanderoe*, ch. T. *Strom*: ch. T. of these Islands may be reckoned *Skalholt*.

Rivers of greatest Note are four; viz. 1. *Trave*, 2. *Shoer*, 3. *Egder*, and 4. *Synder*.

Chief Lakes are, 1. *Schlechter*, 2. *Westen*, and 3. *Wisten*.

I find no Mountains besides the *Dofrine Hills* in *Norway*, and *Hecla* in *Ifeland*.

Archbishopricks 2, Bishopricks 13, Universities 2.

9. Swedeland.

THE Kingdom of *Swedeland* lies on the E. of *Norway*, W. of *Russia*, and N. of *Poland* and *Germany*. Situated between the 30th and 30 min. and the 60th and 50 min. of Lon. and between the 55th and 50 min. and the 68th and 52 min. of Lat. being in length from *Gottenburg* in *Gothland*, to the E part.

part of *Finland* (cross the Sea) about 900 Miles ; and in breadth from *Usted* in *Schonen*, to the N. parts of *Lapland*, (in *Swedeland*) about 820 miles ; not so large as it seems, by reason of the *Botner Sea*, dividing of it in the middle ; it contains the E. parts of *Scandinavia*, with some of *Sarmatia Europea* ; now called by the *Natives*, *Swerie*, *Swedenrick* and *Sweriesrych* ; by the *Germans*, *Schweden* ; by the *French*, *Swede* ; and by the *Poles*, *Szwecya* and *Szwedzka Ziemia*.

It was anciently sometimes under the *Danes*, and sometimes under the *Norwegians*, but ever since the year 800, it has had 44 of its own Kings, who were sometimes Kings of *Denmark* and *Norway* also ; so that it is at present wholly governed by its own Hereditary (who pretended Elective) Kings, who have several Conquests on every side, as in *Norway*, *Denmark*, *Germany*, and *Russia*. His Royal Seat is *Stockholm*.

The Inhabitants are all *Protestants*, and those chiefly *Lutherans* ; except in *Livonia*, where they are both *Protestants* and *Papists*. Their *Language* is a corrupt Dialect of the *German*, or rather *Gothish* ; but in *Lapland* and *Finland*, they use the old *Finnick* ; and the *Estones* in *Livonia* have a peculiar Tongue. Their chief *Commodities* are *Metals*, *Ox-Hides*, *Goat-Skins*, *Buck-Skins*, and costly *Furs*, *Pine-Trees*, *Fir*, *Oaks*, *Tallow*, *Tarr*, *Honey*, &c. It is divided into 7. Provinces, which are ;

1. The

1. The Coast of *Schonen*, incol. *Schaane*, commonly called *S. Gothland*, the Seat of the old *Scanii*, the most S. W. Province, bordering on the *Baltick Sea* ; by most Geographers set in *Denmark*, but now a part of *Swedeland*, being 160 m. l. and 70 b. divided into three distinct Provinces ; viz. 1. *Halland*, divided into *North*, ch. T. *Warberg* ; and *South*, ch. T. *Helmstat* and *Labolm* ; 2. D. of *Schonen*, containing 18 Baronies, ch. T. *Lunden*, *Landskron* and *Malmogen* ; and, 3. *Bleking*, containing 5 Baronies, ch. T. *Christianople*, *Christianstat* and *Ahus* : ch. T. of the whole is *Lunden*.

2. Kingdom of *Gothland*, incol. *Gutlandt*, a Sea Province on the N. of the Coast of *Schonen*, the Seat of the old *Goths* ; 240 m. l. and 200 b. divided into two parts ; viz. 1. *E. Gothland*, containing four Provinces, viz. *Smaland*, ch. T. *Calmar* and *Jonekoping* ; D. of *Ostrogoth*, ch. T. *Linkoping* and *Norkoping* ; Isle of *Oeland*, ch. T. *Borkholm* and *Ostenby* ; and the Isle of *Gothland*, ch. T. *Wisby* : and, 2. *W. Gothland*, containing three Provinces, viz. D. of *Westrogoth*, ch. T. *Gottenburg* and *Scara* ; *Dalia*, ch. T. *Daleborg* and *Brette* ; and *Vermeland*, ch. T. *Carolstat* and *Philipstat* : ch. T. of the whole is *Calmar*.

3. Kingdom of *Sweden*, incol. *Swerie*, a Sea Province on the N. of *Gothland*, the Seat of the old *Suiones* ; 360 m. l. and 250 b. divided into ten Provinces ; viz. 1. D. of *Sudermania*, ch. T. *Nikoping* and *Strengres* ; 2. *Nericia*, ch. T. *Orebro* ; 3. D. of *Westmania*, ch. T. *Arosia* and *Arboga* ; 4. D. of *Upland*, divided into *Tiundria*, *Arbundria* and *Fierundria*, ch. T. *Stock-*

Stockholm and *Upsale*; 5. *Geftricia*, ch. T. *Geval*; 6. *Dalecarle*, divided into *Osterdale*, *Westerdale* and *Sundale*, ch. T. *Hedemore*; 7. *Helsingia*, ch. T. *Hadswickwalt*; 8. *Medalpadia*, ch. T. *Selanger*; 9. *Fempterland*, (taken out of *Norway*) ch. T. *Ressundt*; and 10. *Angermania*, ch. T. *Hernofand*: ch. T. of the whole is *Stockholm*.

4. *Lapland*, or *Lapmarck*, (that is that part which is subject to *Swedeland*) lies on the N. E. of *Sweden*, bordering on the *Botner Sea*; the Seat of the old *Lappiones*; 500 m. l. and 240 b. divided into five Provinces; viz. 1. *Uma-Lapmarck*, containing 4 Biars, ch. T. *Uma*; 2. *Pitha-Lapmarck*, containing 7 Biars, ch. T. *Pitha*; 3. *Lula-Lapmarck*, containing 5 Biars, ch. T. *Lula*; 4. *Tornia-Lapmarck*, containing 8 Biars, ch. T. *Tornia*; and, 5. *Kimi-Lapmarck*, containing 8 Biars, ch. T. *Kimi*: ch. T. of the whole is *Tornia*. Intermixed with these five, lies the Province of *West-Bothnia*.

5. Dukedom of *Finland*, a Sea Province on the S. E. of *Lapland*, the Seat of the old *Finni* and *Ofii*; 520 m. l. and 380 b. divided into eight Provinces; viz. 1. *East-Bothnia*, or *Cajania*, ch. T. *Cajaneborg* and *Oulo*; 2. *Kexholm*, (taken out of *Russia*) ch. T. *Kexholm*, and *Carelogorod*; 3. *Savolaxia*, ch. T. *Nylst*; 4. D. of *Tavastia*, ch. T. *Tavasthus*, or *Croneburg*; 5. *North-Finland*, ch. T. *Biorneborg*; 6. *South Finland*, ch. T. *Abo*; 7. *Nyland*, ch. T. *Borgo* and *Raseborg*; and, 8. D. of *Carelia*, ch. T. *Wiborg*: ch. T. of the whole is *Abo*.

6. Lord-

6. Lordship of *Ingria*, incol. *Ingermanland*, sometimes *Worschoi-Petin*, and *Isera*, on the S. and S. E. of *Finland*, bordering on the Bay of *Finland*; the Seat of the old *Veltæ*, not long since part of *Russia*, but now of *Swedeland*; 140 m. l. and 100 b. It contains three Parts; viz. 1. *Proper-Ingria*, ch. T. *Notteborg*, or *Oresca*; 2. *Ingermanland*, ch. T. *Jamagorod* and *Coporio*; and 3. *Salowski*, ch. T. *Juanagorod*: ch. of the whole is *Notteborg*.

7. Dukedom of *Livonia*, incol. *Liefland*, a Sea Province on the S. W. of *Ingria*, the Seat of the old *Hirri*, and not long since a part of *Poland*; 240 m. l. and 200 b. It contains three Parts; viz. 1. D. of *Estland*, divided into the 7 Ter. of *Wikeland*, *Harenland*, *Wirland*, *Alentakia*, *Esten*, *Oldenpoa*, and *Jervenland*, ch. T. *Narva*, *Revel*, and *Parnaw*; 2. *Lettenland*, in which is the Arch. of *Riga*, and Bish. of *Derpt*, ch. T. *Riga*, *Walmr* and *Derpt*; and, 3. The *Isles*, which are chiefly two; viz. *Oesfel*, ch. T. *Arensburg*; and *Dagbo*, ch. T. *Dagerwort*: ch. T. of the whole is *Riga*.

The four first of these Provinces are part of the old *Scandinavia*, and the three last of *Sarmatia-Europæa*.

Rivers of chiefest Note are four, viz. 1. *Meler*, 2. *Dalacarlle*, 3. *Torne*, and 4. *Angermania*.

Mountains of greatest Note are the *Dofrine Hills*, parting *Sweden* from *Norway*.

Principal Lakes are four; viz. 1. *Ladoga*, 2. *Wener*, 3. *Weter*, and 4. *Jende*.

Archbishopsricks 3, Bishopsricks 15, Universities 2.
10. *Ruf-*

10. Russia.

THE Empire of *Russia* is a vast Country, on the E. of *Swedeland* and *Poland*, and on the W. of *Tartary* in *Asia*, bordering on the Northern Ocean, situated between the 48th and the 102 degr. of Lon. (according to *F. de Wit*) and between the 45th and 71st degr. of Lat. being in length from the S. parts of *Astrecan* to the mouth of the River *Oby*, about 1660 miles, and in breadth from the Borders of *Livonia* to *Oby*, at the same Lat. about 1530 miles, being almost in form of a Square. It contains the greatest part of the ancient *Sarmatia Europæa*, and a great part of *Sarmatia Asiatica*; sometimes called *Russia-Alba*, and now very often *Muscovy*; by the Inhabitants, *Rus*; by the Germans, *Ruslandt*; by the Poles, *Roskwa* and *Raska Ziemia*; and by the Turks, *Russ*.

The old Inhabitants were the *Sarmatians*, first conquered by the *Rossi*, afterwards by the *Tartars*, till at last in the year 1540, they shook off their Yoke; and erected a Monarchy which still continues, which by degrees came to this greatness, so that at present it is governed by its own Emperors, commonly called the great *Tzar* or *Duke* of *Muscovy*, the most absolute of any Prince in Christendom, yet some parts of this Country

Russia.

try are still free from the *Tzars* Government. The Imperial Seat is at *Moscow*.

The Inhabitants are chiefly of the *Greek Church*, but differing in many Points, and some of the N. parts are *Idolaters*; their *Language* is a Dialect of the *Sclavonian*, but much corrupted and mixed with others: In *Inkorski*, they use a corrupt *Hungarian*; in *Petzora*, *Permski*, and *Czeremissans*, they have peculiar Tongues; the *Samoedes* use several Languages; also the *Tartarian* is used in several places. Their chief *Commodities* are, *Furs*, *Sables*, *Martins*, *Wax*, *Honey*, *Tallow*, *Train Oyl*, *Caviere*, *Hemp*, *Flax*, *Slad*, *Iron*, *Saltperre*, *Brimstone*, &c. It is divided into 37 Provinces, which are as followeth;

1. Republick of *Lapland* or *Trines*, anciently *Biarmia*, a Sea Province, the most N. W. in the Country, 440 m. l. and 240 b. divided into 3 Provinces; viz. 1. *Mouramanskoy*, ch. T. *Kola*; 2. *Terskoy*, ch. T. *Warsiga*; and, 3. *Bellamores*, ch. T. *Kandolax*: ch. T. of the whole is *Kola*.

2. Province of *Kargapol*, (the old *Cariati*, and *Carbones*) a Sea Province on the S. E. of *Lapland*, 320 m. l. and 210 b. ch. T. is *Kargapol*.

3. Province of *Dwina*, part of the old *Basilisci*) on the N. E. of *Kargapol*, a Sea Province, 370 m. l. and 220 b. ch. T. are *Archangel* and *Dwina*.

4. Dukedom of *Condora*, (part of the old *Basilisci*) on the E. of *Dwina*, part joining to the Sea, ch. T. *Wircatouria*.

5. Duke-

5. Dukedom of *Inhorski*, part of the old *Bafilisci*) a Sea Province on the N. of *Conдора*: ch. T. —

6. Province of *Petzora*, a Sea Province on the E. of *Inhorski*, 330. m. l. and 120 b. ch. T. is *Petzora*.

7. Republick of *Samodes*, a Sea Province, on the N. E. of *Petzora*, distinguished into the *Ugolici*, *Hugritsci*, *Volubisi*, *Calami*, &c. they have no Towns.

8. Dukedom of *Obdoria*, a Sea Province, on the E. of *Samodes*, and the River *Oby*: ch. T. is *Berezow*.

9. Kingdom of *Siberia*, an inland Province on the S. of *Obdoria* and *Petzora*: ch. T. are *Tobalska* and *Siber*.

10. Dukedom of *Wiathka*, (the old *Ajai*) a midland Province, on the W. of *Siberia*, 420 m. l. and 310 b. ch. T. is *Oorloff*.

11. Dukedom of *Permski*, (the old *Modoca*) a midland Prov. on the N. W. of *Wiathka*, 280 m. l. and 190 b. ch. T. is *Permaveleck*.

12. Province of *Ustlingha*, (the old *Sali*) a midland Province on the S. W. of *Permski*, 330 m. l. and 240 b. ch. T. is *Ustlingha*.

13. Dukedom of *Wologda*, (the old *Pagirit*) an inland Province on the S. W. of *Ustlingha*, 300 m. l. and 190 b. ch. T. is *Wologda*.

14. Dukedom of *Belejezoro*, (part of the old *Aorfi*) a midland Province on the S. W. of *Wologda*, 140 m. l. and 90 b. ch. T. is *Belejezoro*.

15. Dukedom of *Novogrod-Wileki*, (part of the old *Aorfi* and *Agatyrfi*) on the W. of *Belejezoro* and *Wologda*, 340 m. l. and 240 b. ch. T. is *Novogrod Weliki*.

16. Principality of *Pleskow*, or *Pleow*, (part of the old *Agatyrfi*) on the W. of *Novogrod-Weliki*, an inland Province, 160 m. l. and 110 b. ch. T. is *Pleskow*.

17. Dukedom of *Reschow*, an inland Province on the S. E. of *Pleskow*, and S. of *Novogrod-Weliki*, 220 m. l. and 70 b. ch. T. are *Reschow* and *Wolocz*.

18. Principality of *Bielski*, an inland Province on the S. of *Reschow*, 90 m. l. and 45 b. ch. T. is *Bielski*.

19. Dukedom of *Smolensko*, an inland Province on the S. of *Bielski* and *Reschow*, (once part of *Poland*) 230 m. l. and 80 b. ch. T. *Smolensko*. Here is the Prov. of *Mofaiske*, ch. T. *Mofaiske*.

20. Dukedom of *Moscow* or *Moscovie*, (part of the old *Alauni*) a midland Province on the E. of *Smolensko* and *Reschow*, 200 m. l. and 140 b. ch. T. are *Moscow* and *Olesco*.

21. Dukedom of *Twer*, (part of the old *Alauni*) a midland Province on the N. W. of *Moscow*, 120 m. l. and 75 b. chief Town is *Twer*.

22. Dukedom of *Rosthow*, (the old *Ibiones*) a midland Province on the E. of *Twer*, 175 m. l. and 90 b. ch. T. *Rosthow*. Here is the Ter. of *Pereflaw*, ch. T. *Pereflaw*.

23. Dukedom of *Jeroslaw*, (the old *Savari*) a midland Province on the N. of *Rosthow*, 150 m. l. and 80 b. ch. T. is *Jeroslaw*.

24. Dukedom of *Susdal*, (the old *Naschi*) a midland Province on the E. of *Jeroslaw* and *Rosthow*, 210 m. l. and 145 b. ch. T. are *Susdal* and *Galicz*.

25. Dukedom of *Wolodimer*, (the old *Stur-tii*) a midland Province on the S. E. of *Susdal*, 140 m. l. and 85 b. ch. T. is *Wolodimer*.

26. Dukedom of *Nisi-Novograd*, (the old *Borusci*) a midland Province on the N. E. of *Wolodimer* and *Susdal*, 320 m. l. and 200 b. ch. T. is *Nisi-Novograd*.

27. Republick of *Czeremissi-Lognoisenne*, with the *Czeremissi-N. gorni*, on the E. of *Nisi-Novograd*: ch. T. —

28. Kingdom of *Cazan*, (the old *Suardeni*) a midland Province on the E. of the *Czeremissi*, taken out of *Tartary*, 340 m. l. and 320 b. ch. T. is *Cazan*.

29. Kingdom of *Bulgar*, (the old *Phthirophagi*, &c.) an inland Province, taken out of *Tartary*, on the S. E. of *Cazan*, 550 m. l. and 210 b. ch. T. is *Bulgar*.

30. Kingdom of *Astracan*, (the old *Asturcani*, &c.) a Sea Province on the S. of *Bulgar*, also taken out of *Tartary*, 540 m. l. and 320 b. ch. T. is *Astracan*.

31. Province of *Pole*, (the old *Ophlones*) an inland Province on the N. W. of *Astracan*: ch. T. is *Icoritz*.

32. The

32. The *Tartars* of *Mordwitz*. (the old *Idra*) a midland Province on the N. W. of *Pole*: ch. T. is *Moruma*.

33. Province of *Okraina*, (the old *Exoligita*) an inland Province on the S. W. of the *Mordwitz*: ch. T. is *Biellograd*.

34. Dukedom of *Rezan*, (the old *Osyli*) a midland Province on the N. of *Okraina*, 300 m. l. and 95 b. ch. T. is *Rezan*.

35. Dukedom of *Worotin*, (the old *Rhacalani*, and some of the *Hamaxobii*) an inland Province on the W. of *Rezan* and *Okraina*, 300 m. l. and 160 b. ch. T. is *Worotin*.

36. Dukedom of *Novograd-Sewarski* or *Severia*, (part of the old *Hamaxobii* and *Chuni*,) an inland Province, lately part of *Poland*, 160 m. l. and 110 b. ch. T. is *Novograd-Sewarski*.

37. Dukedom of *Czernibow*, (part of the old *Chuni*) an inland Province between *Novograd* and *Poland*, also lately part of the latter: ch. T. is *Czernibow*.

Rivers of Principal Note are four, viz. 1. *Wolga*, 2. *Dwina*, 3. *Tanais* or *Don*, and 4. part of *Oby*.

Mountains of greatest Note are those called the *Hyperborean*, and *Riphean* Mountains.

Lakes of chiefest note are, 1. *Belejzero*, and 2. *Ilmen*, with part of *Ladoga* and *Onega*.

Here is one Patriarch, viz. *Moscow*; four Archbishopricks, 18 Bishopricks, and no University.

II. Poland.

THE Kingdom of *Poland* lies on the W. of *Russia*, E. of *Germany*, and N. of *Turkey* in *Europe*; situated between the 35th and 40th min. and 58th and 28 min. of Lon. and between the 57th and 25 min. and the 47th and 30 min. of Lat. being in length from the Borders of *Brandenburg* to the E. Parts of *Ukraine* about 880 Miles; and in breadth from the N. parts of *Curland*, to the S. parts of *Russia-Rubra*, about 580 miles. It contains part of old *Germany*, and that part of *Sarmatia* which *Sanfon* calls *Germano-Sarmatia*; sometimes called *Weonodland*, now *Poland*; by the Natives, *Poloska* and *Polska*; by the Germans, *Die Polen*; and by the French, *la Pologne*.

It was anciently governed by Dukes, for about 400 years, and then by its own Kings; which Government still continues. At present it is an aggregate Body of several Provinces united into one Estate; the King is Elective, and must be of the *Roman Catholick Religion*. Part of this Country is under the D. of *Brandenburg*; the *Turks*, *Cossacks*, and *Russians* have several Parts; and the Duke of *Curland* is a Sovereign but Tributary to *Poland*. The Kings Seat is *Warsaw*, but the ch. T. is *Cracow*.

The

Poland.

The Inhabitants tolerate all Religions, but the *Roman Catholick* is most predominant; next, that of the *Greek Church*. Their Language is a Dialect of the *Sclavonian* or *Sarmatian*, yet differs much from it. In some of the S. E. parts they speak the *Cossack*, or *Tartarian*: in *Lithuania*, they commonly use the *Russian*; and in some places they speak the *German*. Their chief Commodities, are *Wax*, *Linen*, *Boards*, *Masts* for Ships *Pitch*, *Rich Furs*, *Salt*, *Amber*, *Ashes*, *Soap*, *Corn*, *Milk*, *Butter*, *Cheese*, *Rosin*, &c. It is divided into 12 Provinces, which are,

1. Dukedom of *Curland*, incol. *Kureland*, a Sea Province, the most N. in this Country; the Seat of the old *Sciri*, and part of the *Æstai*, and not long since a part of *Livonia* in *Swedeland*; 220 m. l. and 90 b. divided into two Provinces, viz. 1. D. of *Curland*, ch. T. *Godlingen*, *Piltén* and *Liba*; and 2. D. of *Semigallen*, ch. T. *Mittaw*, *Dobelin* and *Bauske*: ch. T. of the whole is *Mittaw*. This Province is subject to its own Duke, who is a Feudatory to the King of *Poland*.

2. Dukedom of *Samogitia*, incol. *Samodzka-Zemla*, on the S. of *Curland*, part joyning to the *Baltick Sea*, the Seat of the old *Ombrones*, with part of the *Æstai*, sometimes (as were several of these Province) a part of *Russia*, and now of *Lithuania* taken in the largest extent; 195 m. l. and 120 b. It is divided into three Governments, and those into 12 Prefectures, the names of which I do not find: The ch. T. are *Rosienne*, *Midnick*, or *Womie*, and *Schwndon*.

3. Great

3. Great Dukedom of *Lithuania*, incol. *Lithuania*, an inland Province on the S. E. of *Samogitia* and *Curland*, being a part of the old *Venedi*; 440 m. l. and 280 b. divided into 11 Provinces, the first 8 being Palatinates; 1. *Witepskie*, ch. T. *Witepsk*; 2. *Polockskie*, ch. T. *Polockz*; 3. *Braslaw*, ch. T. *Braslaw*; 4. *Wilinskie*, divided into *Wilna*, *Osmiana*, and *Vilkomer*, ch. T. the same; 5. *Trockie*, divided into *Troki*, *Grodno*, *Kowno*, *Lida* and *Upitz*, ch. T. the same; 6. *Novogrodskie*, divided into *Novogrod* and *Slonim*, ch. T. the same; 7. *Minskie*, divided into *Minskie* and *Borissow*, ch. T. the same; 8. *Mscislawskie*, divided into *Mscislaw* and *Modzyr*, ch. T. the same; 9. Ter. of *Rohaczow*, ch. T. *Rohaczow*; 10. D. of *Sluczkie*, ch. T. *Slucz*; and, 11. Ter. of *Rzeczica*, ch. T. *Rzeczica*: ch. T. of the whole is *Wilna*.

4. Dukedom of *Prussia*, incol. *Prouss*, a Sea Province on the W. of *Lithuania*, and S.W. of *Samogitia*; part of old *Germany*, and some of the *Æstai*; 250 m. l. and 108 b. divided into two Parts; viz. 1. *Royal*, divided into three Palatinates, viz. *Pomerellia*, or *Dantzick*, ch. T. *Dantzick* (free) and *Konicz*; *Marienburg*, including *Varmia*, ch. T. *Marienburg*, and *Elbing*; and *Culm*, including *Michelavia*, ch. T. *Culm* and *Thorn*; and, 2. *Ducal*, (under the D. of *Brandenburg*) divided into three Circles of *Hockerland*, *Szamland* and *Narhangeen*, ch. T. *Koningsberg* and *Memel*: ch. T. of the whole is *Dantzick*.

5. Province of *Greater* or *Lower* Poland, incol. *Wielka-Polska*, an inland Province on the S.

S. of *Prussia*; part of old *Germany*; 250 m. l. and 160 b. divided into eight Provinces, all except the first, Palatinates; viz. 1. *Cujavia*, divided into the Pal. of *Wladislaw* and *Brzestye*, ch. T. the same; 2. *Dobrzin*, divided in *Dobrzin*, *Libna*, and *Rippina*, ch. T. the same; 3. *Plosko*, containing 4 Ter. ch. T. *Plosko*; 4. *Posnanskie*, ch. T. *Posna*; 5. *Kaliszkie*, ch. T. *Gnesna* and *Kalisz*; 6. *Siradia*, divided into *Skadkow*, *Sirad*, *Pietrkow* and *Radomsko*, ch. T. the same; 7. *Lenczyckiz*, ch. T. *Lencicia*; and, 8. *Rawskie*, ch. T. *Rawa*: ch. T. of the whole is *Gnesna*.

6. Province of *Lesser* or *Upper* Poland, incol. *Mala-Polska*, an inland Province on the S. or rather S. E. of *Greater* Poland; part of old *Germany*, with some of the *Peucini*; 230 m. l. and 155 b. divided into three Provinces, called Palatinates; viz. 1. *Lubelskie*, or *Lublin*, ch. T. *Lublin*; 2. *Sendomerskie*, divided into *Sendomir*, *Radom*, *Visticza*, *Opoczno*, *Stechow*, *Pilnecz*, *Corsnecz*, and *Chenciecz*, ch. T. the same; and, 3. *Cracow*, or *Krahowkie*, containing the D. of *Oswick* and *Zator*; and the Ter. of *Cracow*, *Byecz*, *Sandecz*, and *Lubawiecz*, ch. T. the same: ch. T. of the whole is *Cracow*, the chief of the Kingdom.

7. Dukedom of *Massovia*, incol. *Mazowskie*, a midland Province on the E. of the two *Polands*; part of the ancient *Venedi*; 180 m. l. and 130 b. Under this name are comprehended two distinct Provinces; viz. 1. D. of *Massovia*, or the Pal. of *Czersko*, divided into two *Chastellanies*, viz. *Warsaw*, ch. T. *Warsaw* and *Czersko*; and

and *Liwo*, ch. T. *Liwo*; and, 2. *Polachia*, or *Podlaffia*, divided into two Palatinates, viz. *Bielsk*, ch. T. *Bielsk* and *Augustow*; and *Drobiez*, containing the Ter. of *Drobiez* and *Mielnick*, ch. T. the same: ch. T. of the whole is *Warsaw*, the King's Seat.

8. Province of *Polesia*, or the Palatinate of *Bressici*, a midland Province on the E. of *Masovia* and S. of *Lithuania*, the Seat of the old *Carpini*, part of the *Venedi*, and is now a part of *Lithuania*, taken in the largest extent; 240 m. l. and 86 b. divided into two Districts or Territories; viz. 1. *Bressici*, properly so called; or *Bresse*, ch. T. *Bresse*; and 2. *Pinsk*, ch. T. *Pinsk* or *Pinsk*: ch. T. of the whole is *Bresse*.

9. *Russia-Rubra* or *Nigra*, incol. *Ruscz*, an Inland Province on the S. W. of *Polesia* and E. of *Little Poland*; the chief part of the old *Peuceni*; 226 m. l. and 175 b. divided into three Provinces, called Palatinates; viz. 1. *Chelm*, divided into the Ter. of *Chelm* and *Crasnostaw*, ch. T. the same; 2. *Belsko*, divided into the Ter. of *Belsko*, *Grabaw*, *Grodeck* and *Buck*, ch. T. the same; and, 3. *Lemberg*, divided into the Ter. of *Lemberg*, *Przemyscia* and *Sanock*, ch. T. the same; with the Province of *Pokutia*, ch. T. *Halicz*: ch. T. of the whole is *Lemberg*.

10. *Volhinia-Superior*, or the Palatinate of *Luceoria*, incol. *Wolin*, a midland Province on the E. of *Russia-Rubra*; part of the old *Bastarna*, and now of *Russia-Rubra*, taken in the largest extent, as is also *Ukraine* and *Podolia*; 280 m. l. and 115 b. divided into three Parts, called

Chastellanies

Chastellanies; viz. 1. *Luceoria*, or *Lucka*, ch. T. *Lucka*; 2. *Wolodomirtz*, ch. T. *Wolodomirtz*; and, 3. *Crzemenec*, ch. T. *Crzemenec* and *Olika*: ch. T. of the whole is *Lucka*.

11. Principality of *Ukraine*, *Volhinia-Inferior*, or the Palatinate of *Kiow*, an inland Province on the E. of *Volhinia-Superior*, part of the old *Bastarna*; 280 m. l. and 180 b. divided into three *Chastellanies*; viz. 1. *Kiow*, ch. T. *Kiow*; 2. *Owruce*, ch. T. *Owruce*; and, 3. *Zitomirz*, ch. T. *Zitomirz*: ch. T. of the whole is *Kiow*. It is inhabited by the *Cossacks*, subject to their own Prince or *Woywode*, chiefly under the *Turks* Protection, but the *Russians* have also a considerable part of this Province.

12. *Podolia*, incol. *Podole*, an inland Province on the S. of both the *Volhinia's*, part of the old *Bastarna*; 350 m. l. and 112 b. divided into two Parts; viz. 1. the *Higher*, or the Pal. of *Kamieniec*, divided into the Ter. of *Kamieniec*, *Lisicznick* and *Trambowla*, ch. T. the same; and, 2. the *Lower*, or the Pal. of *Braclaw*, (now commonly a part of *Ukraine*) ch. T. *Braclaw* and *Brailow*: ch. T. of the whole is *Kamieniec*. This Province is mostly under the *Turks* and *Cossacks*.

Rivers of Principal Note are Four, (viz.) 1. *Nieper*, 2. *Wieffel*, 3. *Niester*, and 4. *Dwina* the less.

Chief Mountains are the *Carpathean*, or *Crapack* Mountains, dividing *Poland* from *Turkey* in *Europe*.

Chief Lakes are, 1. *Beybus*, 2. *Briale*, and 3. *Goldo*.

Archbishopricks 4. Bishopricks 24. Universities 5.

12. Turkey in Europe.

Under this name I comprehend (for methods sake) all those Provinces which lie between *Poland*, *Germany*, the *Euxine*, *Archipelago* and *Gulf of Venice*, situated between the 36th and 56th Degr. of Lon. and between the 34th, and 30 min, and the 49th, and 20 min. of Lat. somewhat of a Triangular Form; being in length from the N. parts of *Hungary*, to *Cape Matapan* in the *Morea*, about 1000 Miles; and in breadth from the W. parts of *Croatia*, to *Oczacow* in *Bessarabia* about 840 Miles, comprehending the *Roman Diocesses* of *Macedonia* or *Greece*, *Dacia*, *Thrace*, and most of *Illyricum*, with some little part of the Old *Sarmatia*.

It was anciently some part of the *Macedonian Empire*, afterwards all under the *Roman*; then a great part of it was over-run by the *Goths*, *Sclaves*, *Huns* and *Bulgarians*; about the year 1450, the *Turks* driving out the *Eastern Emperors*, became Masters of a great part of it; the rest is for the most part subject to the Emperor, as of the House of *Austria*, and to the *Venetians*, and some parts are almost free. The Imperial Seat is *Constantinople*.

The Inhabitants of these parts are both *Christians* and *Mahometans*; the former divided into *Papists*, *Protestants*, and the *Greek Church*. Their

Turkey in Europe.

Their *Language* is chiefly the *Sclavonian* or old *Sarmatian*, and the *Turkish*: besides, these are the *Epirotick*, *Hungarian*, *Illyrian*, and *Jazygian Tongues*, spoken in many (especially the less conquered) places; and in several places a corrupt *Greek*. The chief *Commodities* are *Metals*, *Sulphur*, *Vitriol*, *Wines*, *Oil*, *Velvets*, *Damask*, *Turkey-Grograms*, &c. It contains 18 Provinces (besides the *Isles*) the 12 first make the *Upper*, and the 6 last the *Lower Turkey*.

Those Parts that belong absolutely to the *Turks*, are divided into four Governments or *Beglerbegships*, viz. 1. *Romellia*, containing *Bulgaria*, *Romania*, *Macedonia*, *Albania*, *Canina*, *Janna*, *Livadia*, and (not long since) *Morea*; 2. *Bosnia*, containing all *Bosnia*, and part of *Sclavonia*, *Croatia*, *Dalmatia*, and *Servia*; 3. *Buda* (now much less than formerly) containing the rest of *Servia*, with part of *Sclavonia* and *Hungary*; 4. *Temeswaer*, containing only 3 or 4 Counties in the *Upper Hungary*: These once contained 58 *Sangiacks*. The 18 Provinces are;

1. Kingdom of *Hungary*, incol. *Magiar*, an inland Province, the most N. W. of this Country, containing the old *Jazyges-Metanaſta*, part of *Pannonia* and old *Germany*; 330 m. l. and 200 b. mostly under the Emperor; divided into two Parts; viz. 1. *Upper*, containing 35 Counties; viz. *Poson*, ch. T. *Presburg*; *Trenschin*, ch. T. *Trenschin*; *Arva*, ch. T. *Arva*; *Owar*, or *Turocz*; *Neytracht*, ch. T. *Leopalsſtat* and *Nitria*; *Komara*, ch. T. *Komara* and *Newhawſel*; *Bars*, ch. T. *Bars*.

ch. T. *Lewens*; *Novigrad*, ch. T. *Novigrad*; *Bistritz*, ch. T. *Newfoll* or *Bistritz*; *Lycze*, ch. T. *Lycze*; *Sag*, ch. T. *Agria* and *Sag*; *Gewinar*; *Barzod*, ch. T. *Barzod*; *Torna*, ch. T. *Torna*; *Abanwiwar*, ch. T. *Caschaw*; *Cepusz*, ch. T. *Leutch*; *Saros*, ch. T. *Esperie*; *Ungwar*, ch. T. *Ungwar*; *Zemblyn*, ch. T. *Tokay* and *Zemblyn*; *Peretzaz*, ch. T. *Peretzaz* and *Montgatz*; *Maramarufs*, ch. T. *Maramarufs*; *Ugogh*, ch. T. *ugogh*; *Zatmar*, ch. T. *Zatmar*; *Debreczin*, or *Kallo*, ch. T. *Debreczin*; *Chege*, ch. T. *Chege*; *Hewecz*, ch. T. *Hewecz*; *Pest*, ch. T. *Pest*; *Zolnock*, ch. T. *Zlnock*; *Bath*, ch. T. *Colocza* and *Bath*; *Bodroch*, ch. T. *Segedin* and *Bodroch*; *Czongrad*, ch. T. *Czongrad*; *Thurtur*, ch. T. *Thurtur*; *Waradin*, ch. T. *Waradin* and *Gyula*; *Chomad*, ch. T. *Chomad*; and *Temeswaer*, ch. T. *Temeswaer*; 2 or 3 of the last are under the *Turks*; and, 2. *Lower*, containing 13 Counties; viz. *Muzon*, ch. T. *Altenburg* and *Muzon*; *Sopron* or *Oedenburg*, ch. T. *Oedenburg*; *Sarwar*, ch. T. *Sarwar*; *Salawar*, ch. T. *Kaniska* and *Salawar*; *Vesprin*, ch. T. *Vesprin*, or *Weisbrun*; *Gewer*, or *Javerin*, ch. T. *Raab*; *Gran*, ch. T. *Gran*; *Pelicz*, ch. T. *Euda* and *Pelicz*; *Ekekers-Feyerwar*, ch. T. *Alba-Regalis*; *Sgeth*, ch. T. *Sygeth*; *Zegzard*, ch. T. *Dombo*; *Tolna*, ch. T. *Tolna* and *Bataseck*; and *Baranywar*, ch. T. *Baranywar* and *Quinque Ecclesie*: ch. T. of the whole is *Buda*.

2. *Sclavonia*, or *Windischland*, anciently called *Savia*, an inland Province on the S. of *Hungary*, between the *Save* and the *Drave*; part of the old *Pannonia* and *Noricum*, and now usually reckoned a part of *Hungary*; 225 m. l. and

and 52 b. It is now subject wholly to the Emperor, and is divided into six Counties; viz. 1. *Warasdin*, ch. T. *Warasdin* and *Oopreaniz*; 2. *Kreiss*, or *Creutz*, ch. T. *Creutz*; 3. *Zagrab*, ch. T. *Zagrab*, or *Agram*; 4. *Posega*, ch. T. *Posega* and *Gradiska*; 5. *Valpon*, ch. T. *Valkowar* and *Esseck*; and, 6. *Sirmish* or *Szerem*, ch. T. *Sirmium* and *Peter-Waradin*: ch. T. of the whole is *Posega*, but some reckon *Gradiska*.

3. *Dukedom of Croatia*, or *Krabaten*, a Sea Province on the S. or S. W. of *Sclavonia*, bordering on the Gulf of *Venice*, anciently called *Liburnia*, then a part of *Dalmatia*; 120 m. l. and 70 b. It is most, if not all under the Emperor, and contains two distinct Provinces; viz. 1. *Proper Croatia*, ch. T. *Carolstat*, *Wibitz*, and *Siseg*; and, 2. *Morlachia*, ch. T. *Zeng* and *Ouglin*; to which may be added some small Isles in the Gulf of *Venice*, subject to the *Venetians*, the ch. of which is *Vegia*: ch. T. of the whole is *Carolstat*, but *Wibitz* was formerly.

4. *Kingdom of Bosnia*, *Bossen*, or *Wossen*, once called *Cardania*, a midland Province on the E. of *Croatia*, and S. of *Sclavonia*; part of the old *Dalmatia*; now sometimes reckoned part of *Servia*; 120 m. l. and 70 b. divided into two Parts; viz. 1. *Ducal*, or the *Higher Bosnia*, ch. T. *Bagnialack* and *Tina*; and, 2. *Royal*, or the *Lower Bosnia*, ch. T. *Jaicza* and *Saraio*: ch. T. of the whole is *Jaicza*. This Province is most, if not all under the *Turks*, but is but a part of the *Turkish Government* of *Bosnia*.

5. *Dalmatia*, sometime *Sclavonia* and *Myria*, *Turch Bosnaeli*, a Sea Province on the S. of *Bosnia*, lying along the Gulf of *Venice*; but a part of the old *Dalmatia*; 240 m. l. and 60 b. subject to several, and divided into 1. *Venetian-Dalmatia*, (subject to the *Venetians*) ch. T. *Zara*, *Sebenico*, *Spalatro* and *Cattaro*; 2. *Turkish-Dalmatia*, (under the *Turks*), ch. T. *Scardona*, *Dolcigno* and *Narenta*; and, 3. Commonwealth of *Ragusa*, (tributary to the *Turks* and *Venetians*) ch. T. *Ragusa*, *Stagno* and *Trebigna*: ch. T. of the whole is *Zara*. Here are also several little Isles belonging to the *Venetians* and *Ragusians*, as *Grande*, *Brazza*, *Lefina*, *Curzola*, &c. ch. T. the same.

These four last named Provinces, with part of *Hungary* and *Germany*, and a little of *Servia*, made up the *Roman* Diocess of *Illyricum*.

6. Kingdom of *Servia*, incol. *Zirfia* a midland Province on the E. of *Bosnia* and *Dalmatia*, containing the old *Mesia-Superior*, *Dardania*, and part of old *Dalmatia*; 290 m. l. and 148 b. divided into two Provinces; viz. 1. *Rascia*, (oft reckoned a distinct Province) ch. T. *Belgrade*, *Semendria* and *Niden*; and, 2. *Herzegovina*, or the D. of *St. Saba*, ch. T. *Usco-pia* or *Scopia*, *Novibazar*, *Nissa* and *Prisren*: ch. T. of the whole is *Belgrade*. This Province is now wholly under the *Turks*.

7. Principality of *Walachia*, sometimes *Walachia-Transalpina*, incol. *Iflakia*, a midland Province on the N. E. of *Servia*, cross the *Danube*; part of old *Dacia-Alpestris* or *Geta*; 260 m. l. and

and 130 b. not divided into any parts that find; ch. T. are *Targovisco*, *Buchorest*, *Bras-cow*, and *Braila*. This Province is subject to its own Prince or Waywode, Tributary to the *Turks*, but of late has given the Emperor assistance, putting himself under his Protection. *Baudrand* says, that this should be called *Moldavia*.

8. Principality of *Transilvania*, incol. *Erde-lli*, an inland Province on the N. W. of *Walachia*, the same with old *Dacia Mediterranea*; 180 m. l. and 165 b. divided among the *Hungarians*, *Saxons* and *Zecklers* or *Siculi*, (each having 7 Seats) into ten Counties; viz. *Bihar*, *Czick*, *Dobacz*, *Gyirgio*, *Gula-Feirwar*, *Hun-yad*, *Kraszna*, *Solnock*, *Torda* and *Udwarhely*; ch. T. are *Hermanstat*, *Weissenburg*, *Clausen-burg*, *Neumark*, *Segeswar* and *Cronstat*. It is under its own Prince or Waywode, once Tributary to the *Turks*, but now under the Emperor.

9. Principality of *Moldavia*, incol. *Moldove*, sometimes great *Walachia* and *Carabogdania*, an inland Province on the E. of *Transilvania* and *Walachia*; part of old *Dacia-Alpestris* or *Geta*; 260 m. l. and 168 b. not divided into any parts that I find; ch. T. are *Jazy*, *Soczow*, *Targored*, and *Roman Wiwar*. This Province is subject also to its own Prince or Waywode, Tributary to the *Turks*, but now partly under the Emperor's Protection, being lately overrun by the *Poles*. *Baudrand* says that this should be called *Walachia*.

10. *Bessarabia*, or *Budziack*, a Sea Province on the E. of *Moldavia*, taken out of it, and most commonly comprehended under that name; part of old *Dacia Alpestris* or *Geta*, and a little of *Sarmatia*; 200 m. l. and 100 b. inhabited mostly by *Tartars*, but subject to the *Turks*, and divided into two Provinces; viz. 1. The *Tartars* of *Oczacow*, ch. T. *Oczakow* or *Dziarke-menda*; and, 2. The *Tartars* of *Budziack*, ch. T. *Bialogrod* and *Kilia*: ch. T. of the whole is *Bialogrod*.

11. *Bulgaria*, or *Wolgaria*, a Sea Province on the S. of *Bessarabia*, *Moldavia* and *Walachia*, crosses the *Danube*, containing the old *Mesia Inferior*, the *Roman Scythia*, with some of *Thrace*; 340 m. l. and 140 b. It may be divided into 1. *Eastern*, ch. T. *Varna*, *Axiopoli* and *Mesember*; and, 2. *Western*, containing the three *Sangiacks* of *Sofia*, *Silistria* & *Nigepoli*; ch. T. the same: ch. T. of the whole is *Sofia* or *Sophia*. This Province is wholly subject to the *Turks*.

These five last named Provinces with the greatest part of *Servia*, and a little of *Hungary* and *Albania*, made up the *Roman Diocesis* of *Dacia*.

12. *Romania* or *Rumelie*, incol. *Icella*, a Sea Province on the S. E. of *Bulgaria*, the greatest part of old *Thrace*; 290 m. l. and 116. b. containing in it the *Sangiacks* of *Gallipoli*, *Vize* and *Kirkilia*; ch. T. on the Sea are *Constantinople* or *Stamboul*, *Gallipoli* and *Selivree*: in the midland are *Andrianople*, *Filipopoli* or *Philipopoli*, and *Trajanople*: ch. T. of the whole is

Con-

Constantinople. *Thrace* was a *Roman Diocesis*, and divided into *Thracia-Propria*, *Hemimontus*, *Rhodope* and *Europa*; now part of the Government of *Romellia*.

13. Kingdom of *Macedonia*, a Sea Province on the S. W. of *Romania*; part of the ancient *Macedonia*, with a little of *Thessaly*; 240 m. l. and 160 b. divided into three Parts; viz. 1. *Jamboli*, or *Emboli*, (anciently *Mygdonia*) ch. T. *Contessa* and *Emboli* or *Amphipoli*; 2. *Proper-Macedon*, ch. T. *Salonichi* and *Vodena*; and, 3. *Comenolitari*, ch. T. *Cogni* and *Tyrißa*: ch. T. of the whole is *Salonichi* once *Thessalonica*. This Province is wholly under the *Turks*.

14. Kingdom of *Albania*, or the *Higher Albany*, incol. *Arnaut*, a Sea Province on the W. of *Macedonia*, containing the rest of old *Macedonia* and the *Roman Prævalitana*; 200 m. l. and 120 b. subject to the *Turks*, and a little under the *Venetians*. It contains the Tracts of *Ducagini*, *Dibra*, *Clementi*, *Ibalia*, *Benda*, *Cannovia*, *Spatania*, *Musfia*, *Monte Nero*, *Palati*, *Zenta*, *Spussi* and *Zappi*; ch. T. are *Scutari*, *Croia*, *Durazzo* and *Ochryda*, under the *Turks*; and *Vallona*, under the *Venetians*, but lately demolished.

15. *Canina*, or the *Lower-Albany*, a Sea Province on the S. of the *Higher-Albany*, the same with the old *Epirus*, still oft called by that name; 180 m. l. and 68 b. divided into three Provinces; viz. 1. *Proper-Canina*, ch. T. *Canina*; 2. *Chimera*, ch. T. *Chimera*, under the *Turks*, and *Bartinto*, under the *Venetians*; and, 3. *Larta*, or *l'Arta*, ch. T. *Prevesa* under the *Venetians*, and

Larta,

Larta, under the *Turks*: ch. T. of the whole is *Prevesa*.

• 16. *Janna*, *Jannina* or *Jaanna*, a Sea Province on the E. of *Canina* and *Albania*, the same with the greatest part of the ancient *Thessaly*, (sometimes a part of *Macedonia*) and now counted one of the 4 Parts of the Modern *Macedonia*; 180 m. l. and 90 b. anciently divided into the 5 Provinces of *Pelasgiotes*, *Estialiotes*, *Thesfaliotes*, *Phrihcotes*, and *Magnesia*; now it contains the *Sargiacks* of *Janna* and *Tricca*; ch. T. are *Larissa*, *Armiro*, *Janna*, and *Tricca*.

17. *Livadia*, or *Lebadia*, a Sea Province on the S. of *Janna* and *Canina*, anciently called *Achaia*; 240 m. l. and 70 b. divided into four Parts; viz. 1. *Despotat*, or little *Greece*, (the old *Atolia* and *Acarria*) ch. T. *Pescara* and *Neocastri*; 2. *Livadia*, (the old *Phocis*, *Doris* and *Locris*) ch. T. *Lepanto* and *Salona*; 3. *Stramulipa*, (the old *Boetia*) ch. T. *Stives*, or *Thebes*, and *Badia*; and, 4. D. of *Setines*, (the old *Attica* and *Megaris*) ch. T. *Setines* or *Athens*, and *Port-Liom*: ch. T. of the whole is *Setines*. This Province is a good part under the *Venetians*, particularly *Setines* and *Lepanto*.

18. *Morea*, on the S of *Livadia*, a Peninsula anciently called *Peloponnesus*; 180 m. l. and 150 b. wholly subject to the *Venetians*; divided into four Provinces; viz. 1. D. of *Clarentia*, (the old *Achaia-Propria*, *Syconia* and *Corinthia*) ch. T. *Clarence*, *Patras* and *Corinth*; 2. *Sacconia* or *Romania-Minor*; (the old *Argolis*) ch. T. *Napoli-de-Romania*; 3. *Traconia*, (the old *Arcadia* and *Laconia*) ch. T. *Misithra* and *Malvasia*; and, 4. *Belve-*

4. *Belvedera* (the old *Elis* and *Messenia*) ch. T. *Belvedera*, *Modon*, and *Coron*: ch. T. of the whole is reckoned *Misithra* or *Lacedaemon*.

These six last Provinces anciently made up that famous and renowned Country of *Greece*, sometimes the Roman Diocese of *Macedonia*, and now the greatest part of the *Turkish* Government of *Romellia*.

19. To these are added the Islands; the Principal are; 1. K. of *Candia*, (anciently *Crete*) 240 m. l. and 60 b. divided into four Provinces; viz. *Canea*, *Retimo*, *Candia*, and *Seti*, ch. T. the same; 2. *Negropont*, (anciently *Eubæa*) 130 m. l. and 38 b. ch. T. *Negropont*; 3. *Stalamine*, (anciently *Lemnos*;) 4. *Nisfia*, anciently *Naxos*; 5. *Sciro*; 6. *Aniro*; with many others, all under the *Turks*. The *Venetians* have, 1. *Cefalonia*; 2. *Corfu*, anciently *Corcyra*; 3. *Zant*, 4. *Cerigo*, anciently *Cythera*, &c. ch. T. the same.

20. Under the Name of *Turkey* in *Europe*, I also comprehend *Crim-Tartary* or *Taurica Chersonesus*, part of old *Sarmatia*; now under its own Prince, called the *Great Cham*, but Tributary to the *Turks*. It is a Sea Province on the South of *Russia*; 600 miles long, and 300 broad; divided into 2 Parts; viz. 1. *Precep*, or *Przecop*, ch. T. *Azoph* and *Nigropoli*; and, 2. *Taurica Chersonesus* or the Peninsula, ch. T. *Kassa* and *Bacassarium*. *Kassa* is chief of the whole.

Rivers of chiefest Note are 5. viz. 1. *Danubius*, 2. *Niester*, 3. *Drave*, 4. *Save*, and 5. *Tissa*.

Principal

110 **Turkey in Europe.**

Principal Lakes are two, *viz.* 1. *Balaton*, and 2. *Newfidler-Sea*, both in *Hungary*.

Chief Mountains are, 1. *Hemus*, now *Balkan*, 2. *Arhos*, now *Holy-Mount*; and, 3. *Olympus* now *Lacha*.

Here is one Patriarch, *viz.* *Constantinople*; and I find the names of 38 Archbishopricks, and 57 Bishopricks.

Thus much for **E U R O P E**.

II. A.

This Part is deservedly renowned; 1. For the Creation of Man; 2. For the Seat of Paradise; 3. For the confusion of Tongues; 4. For the great Monarchies of the *Assyrians*, *Babylonians*, *Medes* and *Persians*; 5. For being the Scene of the chief Actions recorded in the Holy Scriptures; and, 6. For being the Birth place of our Saviour **C H R I S T**; but

Principal Lakes are two, viz. 1. *Balaton*, and
2. *Newfidler-Sea*, both in *Hungary*.

Chief Mountains are. 1. *Hemus*. now *Bal-*



II. A.

II. ASIA.

A S I A, once called *Semia*, has on the East and South, the *Oriental Ocean*; on the North, (as it is supposed) the *Frozen Ocean*, on the West, *Europe* and the *Mediterranean Sea*, and on the S. West, *Africa*, from which separated by the *Red Sea*, and an Isthmus 110 miles long; it is situated between the 55th and the 182d degr. of Lon. [Note, that the Longitude in Asia, Africa, and America, is taken from Ferro, 2 deg. W. of Tenneriff, the place of Lon. in Europe.] and between the first and 72d degr. of Lat. being in length from the *Dardanel*s in *Natolia* to the E. parts of *China*, about 5300 miles, and in breadth from the S. parts of *India*, to the N. parts of *Tartary*, 4200 miles, called by the *Spaniards* and *Italians*, *l' Asia*; and by the *French*, *l' Asie*.

This Part is deservedly renowned; 1. For the Creation of Man; 2. For the Seat of Paradise; 3. For the confusion of Tongues; 4. For the great Monarchies of the *Affyrians*, *Babylonians*, *Medes* and *Persians*; 5. For being the Scene of the chief Actions recorded in the Holy Scriptures; and, 6. For being the Birth place of our Saviour CHRIST; but

but now it wants much of its ancient Greatness.

The Religions may be reduced to four Principal Heads, viz. 1. *Mahometan*, 2. *Pagan*, 3. *Christian*, and 4. *Jewish Religion*: The Languages are chiefly four, viz. 2. *Persian*; 2. *Turkish*, divided into *Turkish* and *Tartarian*; 3. *Arabick*; and, 4. *Chinean*. Here are also many others of less note, as the *Syrian*, *Sclavonian*, and *Armenian* Tongues, with several others, (especially among the *Indian* Provinces, and *Oriental* Islands) which are but little known to us.

It is chiefly under the Government of four great Monarchs; viz. 1. The *Grand Signior of Turkey*; 2. The *Sophy* or *Sultan of Persia*; 3. The *Great Cham of Tartary*, who has also *China*; and, 4. The *Great Mogul of India*. Here are besides several great Princes in *Georgia*, *Arabia*, *Tartary*, *India*, and the *Oriental* Islands.

Mountains of greatest note are, 1. those called by the general name of *Taurus*; and, 2. *Imaus*.

Rivers of principal note are six, viz. 1. *Euphrate*, 2. *Inaus*, 3. *Ganges*, 4. *Oby*, 5. *Kiang*, and 6. *Croceus*.

Greatest Lakes (besides the *Caspian Sea*) are, 1. *Kithay* in *Tartary*, and 2. *Chiamay* in *India*.

It is divided into ten great Parts, viz. 1. *Turkey in Asia*, 2. *Georgia*, 3. *Arabia*, 4. *Persia*, 5. *Tartary the Greater*. *India* contains 3. parts, viz. 6. *Empire of Mogul*, 7. The *Peninsula*

Insula on this side *Ganges*. 8. That on the other side. 9. *China*, and 10. *Oriental* Islands.

1. Turkey in Asia.

Turkey in Asia contains all the W. parts of Asia, being on the W. of *Persia*, between *Georgia* and *Arabia*, situated (not taking any part of *Arabia* or *Georgia*) between the 55th and 15 min. and the 83d and 35 min. of Lon. and between the 29th and 40 min. and the 45 degr. of Lat. being in length from the *Dardanel*s to the E. parts of *Yerack*, about 1530 miles, and in breadth from *Trebezond* in *Natolia* to the S. parts of the *Holyland*, about 780 miles; containing all those Countries which were anciently called *Asia Minor*, *Syria*, *Palestine*, *Armenia*, *Chaldea*, *Mesopotamia*, with part of *Assiria* and *Media*, being much the same with the *Roman* Diocess of *Pontus*, *Asia*, and the *Orient*.

The *Turks* use the *Mahometan Religion*, which is composed of *Christian*, *Jewish*, and *Pagan Religions*, together with some new Fopperies of their own added: The *Vulgar Turkish Language* (for the better sort usually speak the *Sclavonian*) is originally *Tartarian*, intermixed with many *Persian*, *Arabick*, *Grecian*, and *Italian* Words: The *Persian* and *Arabick* (and sometimes the *Italian*) are also in much esteem among them.

It is governed by Nineteen Beglerbegs, under the *Grand Signior*, viz. six in *Natolia*; *Natolia*, *Caramania*, *Tarsus*, *Marcas*, *Swas*, and *Trebizond*; three in *Syria*, viz. *Aleppo*, *Tripoli*, and *Damas*; four in *Turcomania*, viz. *Chisari* or *Kars*, *Arzerum*, *Tchilder*, and *Van*; and six in *Dierbeck*, viz. *Dierbikir*, or *Caramitz*, *Rixa*, *Mosul*, *Bagdad*, *Scheheresul*, and *Balsora*; These have under 'em 198 *Sangiacks*, and 102 *Castles*: chief Town of the whole is *Aleppo*; it is divided into four parts besides the *Isles*, viz. 1. *Natolia*, 2. *Syria*, 3. *Turcomania*, and, 4. *Dierbeck*.

1. NATOLIA.

Natolia is the most W. Province, washed on three sides with Sea, being about 750 miles long from E. to W. and about 520 broad from N. to S. anciently called *Ludem*, then *Asia Minor*; then containing the *Roman Diocesses* of *Asia*, *Ponius*, with part of the *Orient*; It is called *Nadula* by the *Turks*; and *Anatolie*, and *Natolie* by the *French*.

It was first conquered by the *Persians*, afterwards by the *Macedonians*, then divided among several, then by the *Romans*, who together with the *Eastern Emperors* held it for many Ages, till at last it became a Prey to the *Turks*. The chief Town is reckoned *Bursa*.

The Inhabitants are both *Mahometans* and *Christians* of the *Greek Church*; their Language both *Turkish* and *Sclavonian*, and also a corrupt *Greek*;

Greek; the chief *Commodities* are *Raw Silks*, *Camlets*, *Cottons*, *Skins* of several colours, *Calicuts*, *Tapestries*, *Grograms*, *Soap*, *Scammony*, *Opium*, &c. It contains four *Provinces*, which are,

1. *Natolia*, a Sea Province, the most W. in the Country, containing the old *Provinces* of *Paphlagonia*, *Galatia*, *Bythinia*, both *Phrygias*, *Mysia*, *Æolia*, *Ionia*, *Lydia*, and *Caria*; (these have lost their names) 550 m. l. and 370 b. ch. T. are *Bursa*, *Smirna*, and *Chientale*.

2. *Caramania*, *Turc. Caraman-ili*, a Sea Province on the S. E. of *Natolia*, containing the old *Provinces* of *Lycia*, *Pamphylia*, *Pisidia*, and part of *Cilicia*, 380 m. l. and 250 b. ch. T. are *Cogni*, *Satalia* and *Tarso*.

3. *Amasia*, *Turc. Amnasan*, a Sea Province on the N. E. of *Caramania*, and E. of *Natolia*, containing the old *Provinces* of *Cappadocia*, *Pontus*, and part of *Armenia Minor*, 350. m l. and 170 b. ch. T. are *Amasia*, *Trebizond*, and *Swas*.

4. *Aladuli*, *Turc. Ac-coionlu*, on the S. of *Amasia*, and E. of *Caramania*, a Sea Province, containing the rest of *Armenia Minor*, and part of *Cilicia*, 220 m. l. and 200 b. ch. T. are *Maraz* and *Ac-sar*.

Rivers of principal Note are four; viz. 1. *Ajale*, 2. *Madre*, 3. *Casalmach*, and, 4. *Gensui*.

Mountains of greatest note are, 1. those called *Ante Tauros*, and, 2. *Ida*, now *Froade*.

2. SYRIA.

Syria, lies along the *Mediterranea Sea*, towards the S. W. of *Natolia*, being about 500 Miles long from N. to S. and about 300 broad from E. to W. It was once called *Aram*, afterwards *Syria*, then containing part of the *Roman Diocels* of the *Orient*; now called by the *Inhabitants*, *Souristan*; by the *French*, *Souria* and *Soristan*; by the *Italians*, *Soria*; by the *Turks*, *Suristan*; and by the *Arabians*, *Siam*.

It was (setting aside *Palestine*) first conquered by the *Affirians*; then subject to the *Persians*; then by the *Macedonians*, and soon after had its own *Kings*; then conquered by the *Romans*, and possessed by the *Eastern Emperors*; then by the *Saracens*; after that by the *Turks*; then by the *Tartars*; after by the *Ægyptians*; again by the *Tartars*; and lastly, once more by the *Turks*; ch. T. is *Aleppo*.

The *Inhabitants* are both *Mahometans* and *Christians*; the latter divided into *Maronites*, *Jacobites*, and *Melchites*. Their *Language* is the *Arabick*, and in some places the *Syriack*, composed of *Chaldean* and *Hebrew*. Their chief *Commodities* are *Wine*, *Oyl*, excellent *Balm*, and *Honey*, *Silks*, *Cottens*, *Camlets*, *Tarn*, *Mohairs*, *Soaps*, *Galls*, &c. It contains 3 *Provinces*, which are,

1. *Syria*, or *Sorie*, a *Sea Province* on the N. the chief part of the *Country*, containing the old *Provinces* of *Syria Propria*, *Comogena*,

gena, and *Palmerine*; 400 m. l. and 300 b. ch. T. are *Aleppo*, *Ham*, and *Scanderone*, or *Alexandretta*.

2. *Fenicia*, or *Phenicie*, a *Sea Province* on the S. W. of *Syria*, containing the old *Provinces* of *Phœnicia*, and *Cælo-Syria*; 210 m. l. and 120 b. ch. T. are *Damas*, or *Scham*, *Tripoli* and *Raulbec*.

3. *Holy-Land*, anciently *Palestine* and *Judea*, a *Sea Province* on the S. of *Fenicia*; 220. m. l. and 86. b. divided into 11 *Parts*, viz. *Gaza*, *Elkhalil*, *Elkods*, *Naplos*, *Harete*, *Nazareth*, *Saphet*, *Sayd*, *Salth*, *Beni-Kenane*, and *Gouayr*; ch. T. are *Elkods* or *Jerusalem*, *Naplos*, and *Gaza*.

Rivers of greatest *Note* are three; viz. 1. *Dracone*, 2. *Marsya*, and, 3. *Jourdain*, now *Schibrah*.

Chief Mountains are, 1. *Libano*, and, 2. *Lyson*.

3. TURCOMANIA.

Turcomania lies between *Persia* and *Natolia*, E. and W. and towards the N. of *Syria*, in length from E. to W. 520 Miles, and in breadth from N. to S. 280, according to *Sansons Maps*; according to this extent, it contains the greatest part of the old *Armenia Major*, with a little of *Media* and *Affyria*, now called by the *Persians*, *Tboura*.

It was a good part of it for many *Ages* under its own *Kings*, till conquered by the *Romans*; afterwards by the *Saracens*; then by the

2. SYRIA.

Syria, lies along the *Mediterranea Sea*, towards the S. W. of *Natolia*, being about 500 Miles long from N. to S. and about 300 broad from E. to W. It was once called *Aram*, afterwards *Syria*, then containing part of the *Roman Diocels* of the *Orient*; now called by the *Inhabitants*, *Souristan*; by the *French*, *Souria* and *Soristan*; by the *Italians*, *Soria*; by the *Turks*, *Suristan*; and by the *Arabians*, *Siam*.

It was (setting aside *Palestine*) first conquered by the *Assirians*; then subject to the *Persians*; then by the *Macedonians*, and soon after had its own *Kings*; then conquered by the *Romans*, and possessed by the *Eastern Emperors*; then by the *Saracens*; after that by the *Turks*; then by the *Tartars*; after by the *Ægyptians*; again by the *Tartars*; and lastly, once more by the *Turks*; ch. T. is *Aleppo*.

The *Inhabitants* are both *Mahometans* and *Christians*; the latter divided into *Maronites*, *Jacobites*, and *Melchites*. Their *Language* is the *Arabick*, and in some places the *Syriack*, composed of *Chaldean* and *Hebrew*. Their chief *Commodities* are *Wine*, *Oyl*, excellent *Balm*, and *Honey*, *Silks*, *Cottens*, *Camlets*, *Tarn*, *Mohairs*, *Soaps*, *Galls*, &c. It contains 3 *Provinces*, which are,

1. *Syria*, or *Sorie*, a Sea Province on the N. the chief part of the Country, containing the old *Provinces* of *Syria Propria*, *Com-*
genz,

gena, and *Palmerine*; 400 m. l. and 300 b. ch. T. are *Aleppo*, *Ham*, and *Scanderone*, or *Alexandretta*.

2. *Fenicia*, or *Phenicie*, a Sea Province on the S. W. of *Syria*, containing the old *Provinces* of *Phœnicia*, and *Cælo-Syria*; 210 m. l. and 120 b. ch. T. are *Damas*, or *Scham*, *Tripoli* and *Raulbec*.

3. *Holy-Land*, anciently *Palestine* and *Judea*, a Sea Province on the S. of *Fenicia*; 220. m. l. and 86. b. divided into 11 Parts, viz. *Gaza*, *Elkhalil*, *Elkods*, *Naplos*, *Harete*, *Nazareth*, *Saphet*, *Sayd*, *Salth*, *Beni-Kenane*, and *Govayr*; ch. T. are *Elkods* or *Jerusalem*, *Naplos*, and *Gaza*.

Rivers of greatest Note are three; viz. 1. *Dracone*, 2. *Marsya*, and, 3. *Jourdain*, now *Schibrah*.

Chief *Mountains* are, 1. *Libano*, and, 2. *Lyfon*.

3. TURCOMANIA.

Turcomania lies between *Persia* and *Natolia*, E. and W. and towards the N. of *Syria*, in length from E. to W. 520 Miles, and in breadth from N. to S. 280, according to *Sanfons Maps*; according to this extent, it contains the greatest part of the old *Armenia Major*, with a little of *Media* and *Assyria*, now called by the *Persians*, *Thoura*.

It was a good part of it for many Ages under its own *Kings*, till conquered by the *Romans*; afterwards by the *Saracens*; then by the

the *Turks*; after that it had again its own Kings; then subdued by the *Tartars*; after that it became a *Persian* Province, till once more conquered by the *Turks*, who still have it; The ch. T. is *Arzerum*.

The Inhabitants are *Mahometans*, and *Christians* of the *Greek Church*, and Sect of *Eutyches*.

Their *Language* in some places *Turkish*, in others *Armenian*, a very harsh Tongue, having some mixture of *Turkish* and *Persian*: Their *Alphabet* has 28 Letters. The chief *Commodities*, are *Wine*, *Fruits*, *Silk*, fine *Tapestries*, *Grograms*, and *Worsted Camlets*. It contains two Provinces, which are,

1. *Turcomania*, an inland Province on the W. parts; a great part of the old *Armenia-Major*, 300 m. l. and 210 b. ch. T. *Arzerum*, and *Chisari*, or *Kars*.

2. *Curdes*, an inland Province on the E. parts; part of the old *Armenia-Major*, *Media*, and *Affyria*; 300 m. l. and 220 b. ch. T. are *Van* and *Bedao*.

Rivers of principal Note are three; viz. 1. *Eufrate*, 2. *Tigre*, and 3. part of *Kurr*.

Chief Mountains are several Branches of *Taurus*.

4. D I A R B E C K.

Diarbeck, lies on the S. of *Turcomania*, E. of *Syria*, and W. of *Persia*, in length from N. W. to S. E. about 800 Miles; and in breadth about 400. It contains the ancient Countries of *Chaldea*, *Mesopotamia*, and part of *Affyria*;

now

now called by the *Persians* *Trakin*; by the *Arabians*, *Giezeirey*; by the *Armenians*, *Meredin*; and by the *Turks*, *Diarbeck*, or *Dierbeck*.

It was first under its own Emperors, (the first in the World) for about 1700 years, conquered by the *Persians*; then by the *Macedonians*; after that by the *Romans*; again by the *Persians*; afterwards by the *Saracens*; next by the *Turks*; a third time by the *Persians*; and lastly by the *Turks* again: the ch. T. is *Bagdat*.

The Inhabitants are both *Mahometans* and *Christians*; the latter divided into *Jacobites* and *Nestorians*. Their *Language* in some places *Arabick*, and in others *Syriack*, but mixt with some *Arabick* and *Greek* Words. The chief *Commodities* are *Wine*, *Oyl*, *Corn*, *Fruits*, *Cottons*, *Wool*, &c. It is divided into three Provinces, which are,

1. *Diarbeck*, an inland Province the most N. W. in the Country, containing the old *Mesopotamia*, with a little of *Affyria*; 560 m. l. and 320 b. divid. into three Parts; viz. 1. *Diar-Becr*, ch. T. *Caramitz* and *Urphia*; 2. *Diar-Modzar*, ch. T. *Rakha*; and 3. *Diar-Rabza*, ch. T. *Nisiben*: ch. T. of the whole is *Caramitz* or *Diarbekir*.

2. *Arzerum*, or *Sarb*, sometimes *Diar-Algiezira* and *Terach-Ageri*, an inland Province on the E. of *Diarbeck*; a great part of the old *Affyria*; 280 m. l. and 160 b. ch. T. are *Mosul*, (an. *Ninive*) and *Schehereful*.

3. *Ter-*

NOTE:

THIS VOLUME HAS A VERY TIGHT BINDING
AND WHILE EVERY EFFORT HAS BEEN MADE
TO REPRODUCE THE CENTRES, FORCE WOULD

3. *Terack*, or *Terack-Arabi*, *Curdestan*, or *Keldan*, on the S. of *Diarbeck* and *Arzerum*, bordering on the *Persian Gulf*; the same with the old *Chaldea* or *Babylonia*; 356 m. l. and 210 b. ch. T. are *Bagdat*, *Cufa* and *Balsora*.

Chief Rivers are, 1. *Enfrate*, and, 2. *Tigre*.

F. de Wit comprehends both *Diarbeck* and *Turcomania*, under the general Name of *Armenia*.

The Islands are chiefly these,

1. Kingdom of *Cyprus*, *Turc. Kubros*, in the *Mediterranean Sea*, on the S. of *Natolia*, 170 m. l. and 80 b. anciently divided into *Salamina*, *Amathusia*, *Lapathea*, and *Paphea*; now into 7 *Sangiacks*; ch. T. are *Nicosia*, *Famagusta*, and *Baffo*.

2. Those of lesser note are, 1. *Rhodes*, ch. T. *Rhodes*; 2. *Cos*, ch. T. *Cos*; 3. *Samos*, ch. T. *Samo*; 4. *Nicaria*, ch. T. *Nicaria*; 5. *Sio*, ch. T. *Sio*; 6. *Metellino*, (the old *Lesbos*) ch. T. *Meteline*, with several others bordering on *Natolia*.

2. Georgia.

2. Georgia.

Under the Name of *Georgia* is comprehended all that Tract of Land which lies between the *Palus Meotis*, or the Sea of *Zabache*, and the *Caspian Sea*, or the Sea of *Buchu*; and between the River *Don* or *Ruffa*, and *Turcomania*, situated between the 65th, and the 82d degr. of Lon. and between the 41st and 40 min. and the 50th and 25 min. of Lon. according to *Sanfon*; being in length from the *Streights of Kassa*, to the *Caspian Sea*, about 650 Miles; and in breadth from the River *Don*, or *Tanais*, to the Borders of *Curdes* in *Turcomania*, about 520 Miles. In this extent are comprehended the ancient Countries of *Colchis*, *Iberia*, *Albania*, with part of *Asiatick Sarmatia*, and *Armenia*. It is called by the Inhabitants, *Gurgistan*, and by the *Turks*, *Ghiurgistan*.

It was partly conquered by the *Romans*, and ever since had many several Governments, not well known to us, till of late the *Turks* and *Persians* have got some footing amongst them. So that the present Government is under several small Princes, some of which are Tributary to the *Turks*, some to the *Persians*, and others are Independent; the ch. T. is *Tefflis*.

The Inhabitants are chiefly *Christians* of the *Greek Church*, with some *Mahometans*; the former

former in practice, little differing from *Pagans*. Their *Language* is in many places a kind of *Sclavonian*, in some places the *Turkish* and *Tartarian*, and in *Mengralia* they have one peculiar. Their chief *Commodities* are *Honey*, *Wax*, *Leather*, *Furs*, *Silk*, *Linnen*, *Thyed*, *Martins*, *Beyers*, *Slaves*, &c. Under this name are comprehended four Provinces; 1. *Comania*, or *Circassia*, (under the first *F. de Wit* comprehends all *Georgia* and *Crim-Tartary*), is a Sea Province, the most N. in the Country, by some made part of *Tartary*, by part of *Russia*, being a little subject to it. It is some of the old *Asiatick-Sarmatia*, and comprehends the Provinces of *Perigori*, *Somska*, and *Nagaiski*, or *Proper Circassia*; as also the *Alanes*, *Suanes*, *Gigves*, and *Carachorky*, or *Black Circassians*: ch. T. is *Temruck*.

2. *Mengralia*, a Sea Province on the S. of *Comania*, much the same with the old *Colechia*, 300 m. l. and 170 b. divided into four Provinces; viz. 1. *Abassa*, or *Avogassa*, ch. T. *St. Sophia*; 2. K. of *Mengralia*, or *Odifchi*, ch. T. *Zugdidi*; 3. K. of *Guriel*, ch. T. *Varsti*; and, 4. K. of *Imerette*, or *Bassafiouch*, ch. T. *Colalach*. These are under their own Kings, but Tributary to the *Turks*.

3. *Gurgistan* an Inland Province on the E. of *Mengralia*, and S. of *Comania*, containing the old *Iberia*, with a little of *Armenia*; 360 m. l. and 180 b. divided into three Provinces; viz. 1. K. of *Balatrulu*, ch. T. *Cori*; 2. K. of *Kacheti*, ch. T. *Zaguin*; and, 3. K. of *Carduel*,
or

or *Georgian*, ch. T. *Tessis*, the ch. T. of the whole. These are mostly Tributary to the *Persians*.

4. *Zubria*, a Sea Province on the E. of *Gurgistan*, and S. of *Comania*, much the same with the old *Albania*; 240 m. l. and 180 b. It is divided into two parts; viz. 1. *Nagaiski*, reckoned by some a part of *Comania*, ch. T. *Terki*; and 2. *Dagestan*, ch. T. *Zitach*, ch. T. of both. This Province is subject to several Independent Lords.

Rivers of principal note are three; viz. 1. *Kurr*, 2. *Faze*, and 3. *Terka*.

Chief Mountains are several Branches of *Taurus*.

3. Arabia.

Arabia is a very large Country, being on the S. of *Turkey* in *Asia*, encompassed on three sides with Sea, situated between the 64th. and the 96th and 40 min. of Lon. and between the 12th and the 34th and 30 min. of Lat. being in length from *Sues* in *Egypt* to the most E. parts of *Oman*, about 1700 miles, and in breadth from the Mouth of the *Persian* Gulf, to the Mouth of the Red Sea, about 1200 Miles. It is called by the *French* l' *Arabie*; by the *Germans*, *die Arabien*; by the *Poles*, *Arabzkaziemnia*, and by the *Asians*, *Arabistan*.

Part of it was subject to the *Assyrian* and *Babylonian* Empires; then to the *Macedonians*; then to the *Romans*; after that it was wholly under its own Emperors; then ruled by the *Babylonian Caliphs*; after that it was free, till at last the *Turks* conquered part of it; so that the present Government is partly under the *Turks*; the rest under several Princes. The ch. T. is *Medina*, but some count *Mecca*.

The Inhabitants are all *Mahometans*, except some few *Christians* in *Arabia-Petrea*. Their Language is wholly *Arabick*, a very famous Tongue, partly derived from the *Hebrew*; naturally spoken in many other Countries. The chief *Commodities* are *Gold*, *precious Stones*, *Balsam*, *Myrrh*, abundance of *Frankincense*, *Cassia*, *Cinnamon*, *Manna*, *Benjamin*, and such like. It contains 3 great parts, which are,

1. *Beriara*, or *Beru-Arabistan*, an inland Province in the N. parts; the same with the old *Arabia-Deserta*, sometimes *Chus*. (translated *Athiopia*) 500 m. l. and 320 b. ch. T. are *Anna* and *Tangia*; chiefly under the Government of the *Turks*; some parts are free, which are scarce worth looking after.

2. *Barraab*, sometimes *Dase-lick-Arabistan*, a Sea Province on the W. of *Beriara*; the same with the old *Arabia Petrea*, where the Children of *Israel* wandred 40 years; 400 m. l. and 230 b. ch. T. are *Herat*, or *Rahet*, and *Aylan*. This Province is for the most part under the *Turks*, but very inconsiderable.

3. *Aya-*

3. *Ayaman*, a Sea Province on the S. of the other two; the old *Arabia Felix*; 1590 m. l. and 1000 b. divided into 7 Provinces; viz. 1. *Hagia*, (in which are *Benduius*) ch. T. *Medina* and *Mecca*; under the *Turkish* Cherif of *Mecca*; 2. *Jamama*, (in which are the *Bengebres*) ch. T. *Jamama*; 3. *Baharaim*, or the Gov. of *Labsa*, (under the *Turks*) ch. T. *Elkalif* and *Labsa*; 4. *Oman*, containing three K. viz. *Mascate*, *Mascalat* and *Amanzirieder*, ch. T. the same: All under their own Kings; 5. *Segeer*, containing two K. under their own Kings: viz. *Alibinali* and *Gubelhaman*, ch. T. the same; 6. *Hadramut*, or the Gov. of *Yeman*, mostly under the *Turks*) ch. T. *Aden* and *Zibit*; it includes the two K. of *Fartach* and *Caxem*, under their own Kings; 7. *Tehama*, ch. T. *Dhafar*, under its own King, and partly the *Turks*.

Rivers of Principal Note are four; viz. 1. *Prim*, 2. *Chibar*, 3. *Astan*, and 4. *Nageran*.

Chief Mountains (besides those mentioned in the Scriptures) are *Sciobam* and *Gha-zuan*.

3. Persia.

THE Empire of *Persia* is a very large and famous Country, lying between *India* and *Turkey*, E. and W. and between *Tartary* and the Ocean, N. and S. situated between the 80th and 10 min. and the 11th and 25 min.

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of Lon. and between the 24th and 35 min. and the 43d and 20 min. of Lat. being in length from the N. W. parts of *Servan* to the Borders of *India* in *Makran*, about 1620 miles, and in breadth from the River *Gehan* or *Oxus* to the Southern Ocean in *Kirman*, about 1100 miles; it contains the greatest part of the ancient *Persia*, with some of *Assyria*; it was first called *Elam*, and sometimes *Achamenides*; now *Persia* by the *Europeans*; but by the Inhabitants *Fars* and *Faristan*; by the *French*, *la Perse*; by the *Dutch*, *Persien*; by the *Germans*, *Perfer Landt*; and by the *Poles*, *Perska-ziemia*.

It was first under the *Assyrian* Empire for about 1300 years; then revolted, and governed by its own Kings; then by its Emperors; after that, conquered by the *Macedonians*; soon after by the *Parthians*; after that, by the *Saracens*; then by the *Turks*; then by the *Tartars*; and lastly, had its own Emperors which still remain: He is called the *Great Sophy* of *Persia*, and has an absolute Power, yet the Government is less Tyrannical than any other of the *Mahometan* Kings: The Imperial Seat is at *Hespaam*.

The Inhabitants are *Mahometans*, but differing in some points from the *Turks*; here are also *Jesuits* and *Nestorians*, with several *Jews*; their *Language* is the *Persian*, very ancient, but have some mixture of *Arabick*, *Greek*, and *Tartarian* Words, very soft and sweet; spoken in the Eastern Countries as the *Latin* is in the Western; it has 29. Letters in the Alphabet;

bet; the *Turkish Language* is also very much used here; the chief *Commodities* are curious *Silks*, *Carpets*, *Tissues*, *Manufactures* of *Gold*, *Silk*, and *Silver*, *Seal-Skins*, *Goat-Skins*, *Alabaster*, all sorts of *Metals*, *Myrrh*, *Fruits*, &c. It is divided into 15. Provinces according to *Sanfon's*, and *De Wit's* Maps of this Country; which are;

1. *Servan* or *Schirwan*, the most N. W. Province, bordering on the *Caspian Sea*; a great part of the old *Media*; 330 m. l. and 170 b. divided into, 1. *Higher*, ch. T. *Tauris* and *Ardevil*; and, 2. *Lower*, ch. T. *Servan* and *Sammachi*; chief Town of the whole is *Tauris*.

2. *Gilan* or *Hirach*, a Sea Province on the E. of *Servan*, part of the ancient *Hyrkania*, 380 m. l. and 290 b. containing, 1. *Gilan*, ch. T. *Gilan*; 2. *Mezandran*, ch. T. *Mezandran*; 3. *Rescht*, ch. T. *Rescht*; and, 4. *Keskar*, ch. T. *Keskar*: *Gilan* is ch. T. of the whole.

3. *Dilemon*, a midland Province on the S. or S. E. of *Gilan*; the rest of the ancient *Hyrkania*, now oft reckoned a part of *Gilan*, 300 m. l. and 100 b. ch. T. are *Delmon*, *Chiowar*, and *Thalacan*.

4. *Taberistan* or *Tocherestan*, a Sea Province on the E. of *Gilan*, and N. of *Dilemon*, but not joining to it; part of the ancient *Margiana*, 280 m. l. and 140 b. It includes the Pro. of *Asterebad*: ch. T. are *Amoul*, or *Taberestan*, and *Asterebad*.

5. *Gorgian*, a midland Province on the E. or rather S. E. of *Taberestan*; part of the ancient *Magiana*, and now counted part of *Taberestan*; 260 m. l. and 90 b. ch. T. are *Gorgian*, *Obsoen*, and *Serman*.

6. *Khoemur*, a Sea Province on the E. of *Gorgian* and *Taberestan*; the west of the ancient *Magiana*, and likewise reckoned a part of *Taberestan*; 440 m. l. and 180 b. ch. T. are *Ferravar*, and *Girgian*.

7. *Korassan*, an inland Province on the E. of *Khoemur*; part of the old *Bactaria*; 760 m. l. and 540 b. ch. T. *Herat*. In this are comprehended three others; viz. 1. *Heri*, ch. T. *Heri*; 2. *Chorassan*, ch. T. *Ariander*; and, 3. *Cobassan*, ch. T. *Kaim*.

8. *Sablestan* or *Calcheftan*, a midland Province on the S. or rather S. W. of *Korassan*; the greatest part, if not all, the ancient *Aria*; 390 m. l. and 160 b. ch. T. are *Zarang*, *Bist*, and *Necbesieft*.

9. *Airach* or *Terach-Agemi*, a midland Province on the W. of *Sablestan* and *Korassan*; anciently called *Parthia*, then divided into *Camisene*, *Parthiene*, *Paracanticene*, and *Tadiene*; 500 m. l. and 260 b. ch. T. are *Hispam*, *Cambin*, and *Kym*.

10. *Chardistan* or *Adirbietzan*, an inland Province on the W. of *Airach*, and S. of *Servan*, containing a good part of the ancient *Affrya*, and some of old *Media*; 280 m. l. and 160 b. ch. T. are *Salmas* and *Cor*.

11. *Chusistan* or *Elveran*, a Sea Province on the S. of *Airach*; anciently called *Sufiana*, then containing *Melitene*, *Gabandone*, *Cissia*, and *Characene*; 400 m. l. and 320 b. ch. T. are *Souster* or *Susa*, and *Siapour*.

12. *Fars*, a Sea Province on the E. of *Chusistan*; anciently called *Persis*, then divided into *Paraticene*, *Mardiene*, and *Misdia*; 460 m. l. and 310 b. ch. T. are *Shiras* or *Shiras* and *Lar*.

13. *Kirman* or *Cherman*, a Sea Province on the E. of *Fars*; anciently called *Carmania*; 600 m. l. and 510 b. ch. T. are *Chermon* and *Darabeger*. To this we may join the Isle of *Ormus*, ch. T. *Ormuz*.

14. *Sigistan* or *Sitzistan*, an inland Province, on the E. of *Kirman*; much the same with the ancient *Drangiana*; 410 m. l. and 240 b. ch. T. are *Sistan* or *Sigistan*, and *Camultan*.

15. *Makran*, a Sea Province on the S. of *Sagistan*; much the same with old *Gedrosia*; 500 m. l. and 250 b. ch. T. *Makran*. This includes the Provinces of, 1. *Circan*, ch. T. *Gest*; 2. *Patan*; and, 3. *Dulcina*.

Rivers of Principal Note are four, viz. 1. *Gebun*, or *Allius* (an. *Oxus*) 2. *Ilment*, 3. *Tiriti*, and 4. *Bendimir*.

Chief Mountains are *Taurus*, which pass through the length of this Country, and go by several Names.

5. Tartary.

Tartary is the greatest Country in the World, lying on the E. of *Russia* in Europe, and N. of *Persia*, *India*, and *China*, situated between the 85th and 182d degr. of Lon. and between the 35th and 72d degr. of Lat. being in length from the borders of *Astracan* to the E. parts of *Cathay*, about 4000 miles; and in breadth from the S. parts of *Mawrinalra* to the most N. parts of *Tartaria Deserta*, about 2000 miles: It contains the ancient Countries of *Scythia*, *Sace*, *Sogdania*, with a great part of *Sarmatia Asiatica*, and a little of old *Persia*. It is called by the *French*, *la Grande Tartarie*; by the *Germans*, *die Gross Tartarey*; by the *Poles*, *Wielki-Tatarcka-ziemia*; and by the *Georgians*, *Tartaristan*.

It remained unconquered under several Governments, till the year 1162. the *Tartars*, an obscure People, over-ran this Country, and erected a Monarchy, which still remains, but a great part of it is fallen away; the Emperor is called the *Great Cham* of *Tartary*; who has also the famous Country of *China*: Some parts of it are under the *Russians*; the rest subject to several independent Princes. The Imperial Seat is at *Chambalu*, as it is supposed.

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The Inhabitants are both *Mahometans* and *Pagans*; in some places all *Mahometans*, in others all *Pagans*, which seem to be in most esteem: Here are also some *Christians* of the *Nestorian Sect*: Their *Language* is the *Tartarian*, very boisterous and glamorous, almost the same with the *Turkish*, having some mixture of *Persian* and *Scythian* Words; in some places they use the *Persian Tongue*. The chief *Commodities* are *Sable*, *Martins*, and other *Furs*, *Silks*, *Camlets*, *Flax*, great store of *Rhubarb*, *Musk*, *Cinnamon*, &c. It is divided into five great parts, which are,

1. *Tartaria-Deserta*, supposed to be a Sea-Province, the most W. bordering on *Russia*; a great part of old *Sarmatia Asiatica*, with some of *Scythia* 1700 m. l. and 960 b. divided into, 1. *Kalmuki Buchar*, or *Olgaria*, ch. T. *Yem*: In this are included *Bangleatan*, *Gazira-Channaaket*, with the *Nagaian-Tartars*; 2. *Chabzag*, or the K. of *Kasghar*, ch. T. *Kasghar*; 3. *Karakathay*, or *Caulechire*, ch. T. are *Charcan* and *Cumbalick*. In this are included *Samarique* and *Al Aazas*. Here are also *Molgomazia*, *Tingves*, and *Lucomeries*: ch. T. of the whole is *Charcan*. This Province is chiefly under the *Russians*.

2. *Mawrinalra*, *Usbeck*, or *Zagathay*, partly an inland Province on the S. of *Tartaria Deserta*, containing the old Provinces of *Sace*, *Sogdania*, part of *Scythia*, and *Bastria* in old *Persia*; 1200 m. l. and 840 b. ch. T. are *Samarchand*, *Bokera*, and *Istigias*. In this are the Provinces of *Bikora*, *Karechme*, *Belch*, *Alsoid*, *Crow-ar ezem*,

Araxem, Alshath, Chazal, and Targana. It is subject to many Princes, but the chief *Bakara, Karechme, and Belch.*

3. *Turchestan*, an inland Province on the E. of *Mawrinatha*, part of the ancient *Scythia*, about 1400 m. l. and 850 b. ch. T. are *Thiber, Cascar, and Chotan*; it comprehends many Kingdoms (but how governed is uncertain) as *Cascar, Chialin, or Turphan, Chiatrian, Cotam, Thibit, Camul, Lop, Tainfu, Caidu, &c.*

4. *Mongul, or Magog*, supposed to be a Sea Province, on the N. of *Turchestan*; the true old *Tartary*; about 1800 m. l. and 950 b. ch. T. are *Mongul, and Tenduc*: it contains many Provinces, as *Sumogul or Tartar, Tenduc or Mekrat, Bargu, or Mekrit, Jeckmogul, Carli*, with many others of no great note.

5. *Cathay or Kin-Tartary*, a Sea Province on the S. E. of *Mongul*, containing the ancient *Serica*, with part of *Scythia*, about 1650 m. l. and 1100 b. it contains four great Provinces; viz. 1. *Cathay or Naimens*, (probably the same with *China*) ch. T. *Cambalu, or Atab-Chan-Belich*; 2. *Taugur, or Bacharchar*, ch. T. *Taugut and Xamo*; 3. *Nieuche, or Tenduc*; and 4. *Ypi*.

Mountains of greatest note are those called *Imaus or Altai*, dividing *Tartary* in the middle.

Rivers of principal note are four, viz. 1. *Oby*, 2. *Ochanda*, 3. *Chefel*, and 4. *Polisanga*.

Principal Lakes are four, viz. 1. *Kithay*, 2. *Kithaiska*, 3. *Corat*, and 4. *Amu*.

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There is so little knowledge of this Country, that I can promise the Reader no certainty in any thing.

6. Mogul's Empire.

THE *Mogul's Empire*, or the Empire of the Great *Mogul*, lies on the S. of *Tartary*, and E. of *Persia*, situated between the 106th and the 143d degr. of Lon. and between the 19th and 50 min. and the 41st and 50 min. of Lat. according to *Sanfon's Maps*, being in length from the W. parts of *Candahor* to the E. parts of *Kanduana*, about 1750 miles; and in breadth from the N. parts of *Cabul*, to the S. parts of *Guzarat*, about 1240 miles; it contains the greatest part of that which was anciently called *India intra Gangem*, with some of *India extra, Gangem, and old Persia*; now oft called *Indostan*.

It was first conquered by *Bacchus*, afterwards by *Alexander the Great*. We hear scarce any thing of these parts, till in these later Ages it was conquered by the *Tartars*, under *Tamberlane the Great*, who then erected that Monarchy which still continues. So that it is at present subject to its own Emperors, called the Great *Moguls of India*, who are absolute, and have vast Revenues, exceeding the *Turk and Persian* together. Some of those parts called *Rajas*, are in a manner free; and some few places are under the

Portu-

Portuguez and English. The Imperial Seat is *Agra*.

The Inhabitants are many of them *Mahometans* of the *Turkish* Sect, above two thirds are *Gentiles*, *Banians*, or *Persees*; and here are also some *Christians* of *St. Thomas*, and several *Jews* and *Jesuits*. Their *Language* a kind of *Tartarian*, and has a great mixture of the *Persian*. In *Guzarate* and *Bengala*, they speak the *Guzarate Tongue*; the *Persian* is also much in use. The chief *Commodities* are all sorts of *Spices*, *Aloes*, *Musk*, *Rhubarb*, *Worm-seeds*, *Civits*, *Indigo*, *Lacque*, *Borax*, *Ogium*, *Amber*, *Myrables*, *Sal-Armoniack*, *Silk*, *Cottons*, *Callicoes*, *Sattins*, *Taffaties*, *Velvets*, *Carpets*, *Metals*, *Porcelline Earth*, &c. It is divided into 38 Kingdoms.

1. *Candahor*, an inland Province, the most W. in the Country; part of the old *Arachosa* in *Persia*; 300 m. l. and 220 b. ch. T. is *Candahor*. In this are the *Patanes* and the *Agranes*.

2. *Cabul*, incol. *Cabulestan*, an inland Province on the N. E. of *Candahor*, the rest of the old *Arachosa* in *Persia*; 350 m. l. and 190 b. ch. T. are *Cabul* and *Parna*.

3. *Attock*, a midland Province on the S. E. of *Cabul*; 320 m. l. and 180 b. ch. T. are *Attock* and *Puckow*.

4. *Kachemere*, or *Cassimere*, on the E. of *Attock* and *Cabul*, an inland Province; 240 m. l. and 180 b. ch. T. is *Kachemere* or *Sirinaker*. In this is *Raja-Tibbon*.

5. Ban-

5. *Bankisk*, or *Bakik*, a Midland Province on the E. of *Kachemere*; 230 m. l. and 150 b. including *Raja-Bossou*, ch. T. is *Beishar*.

6. *Naugracut*, a midland Province on the E. of *Bankisk*; 350 m. l. and 140 b. including *Raja-Talluckchan*; ch. T. are *Naugracut* and *Cadamaka*.

7. *Siba*, a midland Province on the E. of *Naugracut*; 340 m. l. and 200 b. ch. T. are *Hardware* and *Sereneger*: Here is part of *Raja-Mansa*.

8. *Kakares*, an inland Province on the N. of *Siba*, *Naugracut* and *Bankisk*; 650 m. l. and 180 b. ch. T. are *Dankalor* and *Purhola*.

9. *Pitan*, a midland Province on the S. E. of *Kakares*, and E. of *Siba*; 320 m. l. and 260 b. including *Raja-Rodoron* and *Raja-Mug*; ch. T. is *Pitan*.

10. *Gor*, an inland Province on the E. or N. E. of *Pitan*; 400 m. l. and 200 b. ch. T. is *Gor*.

11. *Kanduana*, an inland Province on the S. of *Gor*; 360 m. l. and 180 b. ch. T. is *Kanduana*.

12. *Udessu*, an inland Province on the S. of *Kanduana*; 300 m. l. and 170 b. ch. T. is *Jenuhat*.

13. *Mevut*, an inland Province on the S. of *Udessu*; 270 m. l. and 130 b. ch. T. is *Narual*.

14. *Jesual*, a midland Province on the N. of *Mevut*, and W. of *Udessu*; 250 m. l. and 120 b. ch. T. is *Rejapore*.

15. Pat-

15. *Patna*, a midland Province on the W. or N. W. of *Jesual*; 360 m. l. and 200 b. ch. T. is *Patna*.
16. *Jamba*, a midland Province on the W. of *Patna*; 300 m. l. and 180 b. including *Raja Decamperga*, and part of *Raja-Mausa*; ch. T. are *Jamba* and *Calsry*.
17. *Bakar*, a midland Province on the S. of *Jamba*; 200 m. l. and 110 b. ch. T. is *Bicanor*.
18. *Sambal*, or *Doab*, a midland Province on the S. of *Bakar*; 230 m. l. and 120 b. ch. T. are *Sambal* and *Menepore*.
19. *Naruar*, a midland Province on the S. of *Sambal*; 240 m. l. and 140 b. ch. T. are *Gebud* and *Ouden*.
20. *Gualeor*, a midland Province on the W. of *Naruar*; 160 m. l. and 90 b. ch. T. is *Gualeor*.
21. *Agra*, a midland Province on the N. W. of *Gualeor*, nigh the center of this Country; 300 m. l. and 150 b. ch. T. are *Agra*, the ch. of the Empire and *Fetapore*.
22. *Delly*, incol. *Jehan-Abad*, a midland Province on the N. W. of *Agra*; 340 m. l. and 130 b. ch. T. are *Delly* and *Achabar-pore*.
23. *Jenupar*, a midland Province on the N. W. of *Delly*; 280 m. l. and 120 b. ch. T. are *Jenupar* and *Syrina*.
24. *Pengab* or *Labor*, a midland Province on the N. of *Jenupar*; 390 m. l. and 180 b. ch. T. is *Labor*.

25. Mul-

25. *Multan*, a midland Province on the W. of *Pengab*; 220 m. l. and 140 b. ch. T. is *Multan*.
26. *Hajacan*, an inland Province on the W. of *Multan*; 260 m. l. and 140 b. ch. T. are *Chatzan* and *Uche*. In this Province are the *Bulhoques*.
27. *Bukar*, an inland Province on the S. W. of *Hajacan*; 320 m. l. and 180 b. ch. T. are *Bukar*, and *Sukar*.
28. *Hendown*, a midland Province on the E. of *Bukar*; 280 m. l. and 180 b. ch. T. is *Hendown*.
29. *Bando*, or *Asmire*, a midland Province on the S. E. of *Hendown*; 240 m. l. and 230 b. ch. T. are *Bando* and *Asmire*.
30. *Jeselmere*, a midland Province on the W. of *Bando*; 300 m. l. and 200 b. ch. T. are *Jeselmere* and *Radimpore*.
31. *Tatta*, a Sea Province on the W. of *Jeselmere*; 300 m. l. and 200 b. ch. T. are *Tatta* and *Diul*.
32. *Soret*, a Sea Province on the E. of *Tatta*, and S. W. of *Jeselmere*; 180 m. l. and 150 b. ch. T. are *Janagar* and *Pache*.
33. *Guzarate*, or *Cambay*, a Sea Province on the S. of *Soret* and *Jeselmere*; part under the *Portuguez* and *English*, 530 m. l. and 360 b. ch. T. are *Cambay* and *Surat*: ch. T. of the *Portuguez* is *Daman*; and of the *English* is *Bombay*.
34. *Chitor*, a midland Province on the N. E. of *Guzarate*; 260 m. l. and 160 b. ch. T. is *Chitor*. To this is joined *Raja-Ranas*, ch. T. *Gurchitto*.

35. Mal-

35. *Malvay*, a midland Province on the E. of *Chitor*, 300 m. l. and 180 b. ch. T. are *Sarampore* and *Ratipore*.

36. *Candis*, an inland Province on the S. of *Malvay*, 200 m. l. and 160 b. ch. T. are *Mandave* and *Barampore*.

37. *Berar*, an inland Province on the N. E. of *Candis*; 250 m. l. and 120 b. ch. T. is *Shapur*.

38. *Bengala*, a Sea Province on the E. of *Berar* and *Malvay*; 660 m. l. and 450 b. ch. T. are *Ougely* and *Gouro*. In this extent are the Pr. of *Patenaw*, *Elebus*, and *Prurup*.

Rivers of Principal note are two; viz. 1. *Indus*, or *Pengab*, and 2. *Ganges*, both very famous.

Chief Mountains are 1. *Imaus*, or *Bittigo*, and 2. *Sardonix*.

7. India int. Gangem.

India intra Gangem, or the Peninsula on the side of the River *Ganges*, lies on the S. of the *Mogul's* Empire, washed on three sides with Sea; situated between the 114th and 45 min. and the 127th degr. of Lon. and between the 7th and 40 min. and the 22d and 25 min. of Lat. according to *Sanfon's* Map of this Country, being in length from the N. parts of *Orixa* in *Golconda*, to the Cape *Comeri* in *Malabar*, about 1000 Miles; and in breadth from Cape de *Gnadevari* in *Golconda*, to the W. parts of

De.

Detan, about 480 miles. It is but a part of that which was anciently called *India intra Gangem*, now called by the Inhabitants *Balabad*.

We can find but little how it was anciently governed, but at present we understand, that its under the Government of above 50 several Kings, of which three or four are greater than the rest, some of the others being Tributary; some of these are subject and tributary to the *Portuguez*, *Dutch*, and *English*, and some parts are under the Great *Mogul*: the ch. T. of these parts is *Goa*.

The Inhabitants are of several Nations besides the Natives; they are both *Pagans* and *Mahometans*, and some Christians of *St. Thomas*, besides the *Europeans*. Their Language is that called *Talenga* in *Golconda*; the *Guzarate* in *Bisnagar*, and the *Malabar*, *Bagadan*, *Tamul*, and *Grandonique* in *Malabar*; the *Portuguez* is also much in use in some parts. The chief Commodities are *Metals*, *Silks*, *Cottons*, *Pearls*, *Drugs*, *Dates*, *Coco's*, *Rice*, *Ginger*, *Cinnamon*, *Pepper*, *Cassia*, &c. It is divided into four Parts, which are;

1. Kingdom of *Golconda*, or *Orixa*, a Sea Province the most N. E. of these parts; 400 m. l. and 200 b. ch. T. is *Golconda* or *Bagnagar*. In this extent are comprehended also the Provinces of 1. *Orixa*, ch. T. *Orixa*; and, 2. *Talengand*, ch. T. *Dalacata*. This is under its own King, but Tributary to the Great *Mogul*.

2. King-

2. Kingdom of *Decan*, a Sea Province on the W. of *Golkonda*; 400 m. l. and 280 b. divided into three Kingdoms; viz. 1. *Balagate*, (under the K. of *Decan*) ch. T. *Bender*; 2. *Decan*, (partly under the *Portuguez*) ch. T. *Vizapor*, (under *Decan*) and *Chaul*, (under *Port.*) and, 3. *Cuncan*, (under the *Portuguez*) ch. T. *Goa*, the ch. T. of all these parts. Some of these parts are now subject to the Great *Mogul*.

3. Kingdom of *Bisnagar*, a Sea Province on the S. E. of *Decan*; 570 m. l. and 330 b. divided into 6 Provinces; viz. 1. *Bisnagar*, or *Narsinga*, ch. T. *Bisnagar*. This Prince has under him the K. of *Tieulique*; 2. *Canara*, (in which are the K. of *Onor* and *Gorzopa*, under *Canara*, and *Tamul* distinct) ch. T. *Onar*; 3. *Coromandel*, (part under the *Dutch*, and *Englisch*) ch. T. *Maliapur*, (under its own Prince) *Negapitan*, (under the *Dutch*) and *Fort St. George* (under the *Englisch*); 4. *Gingi*, ch. T. *Gingi*; 5. *Madure*, (in which is the Pr. of *Coru*) ch. T. *Madure*; and, 6. *Tanjanor*, ch. T. *Tania-nor*: These are all under their own Kings, the ch. of which is *Bisnagar*, to whom some of them are Tributary.

4. *Malabar*, a Sea Province on the E. of *Bisnagar*; 300 m. l. and 120 b. It contains the Kingdoms of, 1. *Calicute*, under which are the K. of *Badara*, *Bipur*, *Chambai*, *Curucan*, *Curiga*, *Mangate*, *Montigue*, *Panur*, and *Tanor*; 2. *Cananor*; 3. *Cranganor*; 4. *Cochin*; 5. *Conlan*; these four Tributary to the *Dutch*; 6. *Travencor*; 7. *Calecoulan*; 8. *Batacala*; 9. *Changanor*;

nor; 10. *Cota*; 11. *Marte*; 12. *Muterte*; 13. *Panhapel*; 14. *Porca*; 15. *Punhali*; and, 16. *Trivalar*; ch. T. are the same. These are all under their own *Naiques* or Kings, as far as I know: ch. T. of all is *Calicute*.

Rivers of chief note are, 1. *Guengua*; and 2. *Mandova*.

Chief Mountains, are those called *Balagatta*.

8. India ex. Gangem.

India beyond the River *Ganges*, is a knot of Kingdoms, lying between the *Mogul's* Empire and *China*, situated between the 135th and the 153d degr. of Lon. and between the first and 34th degr. of Lat. being in length from the S. parts of *Malacca*, to the borders of *Tartary*, about 2000 miles; and in breadth from *Bengala* to the Borders of *Quantung* in *China*, about 900 miles; it contains the greatest part of the ancient *India extra Gangem*, with some of the *Sine*; now called by the Inhabitants, *Zirbad*.

As for the ancient Government, we can give no certain account; but at present, we find it a barbarous Country, dismembred into a great many Estates under their own Kings and Governors; of which four or five are of considerable note. Besides these, the *Dutch* and *Portuguese* have several places upon the Coasts; the ch. T. of these parts is *Pegu*.

The

The Inhabitants are chiefly Idolaters; here are also some *Mahometans* on the Coasts, and some *Christians* converted by the *Jesuits*. Their Language in *Siam* and *Malacca*, is the *Malaize*, in some places the *Chinean*, in other places they have different Tongues little known to us. Their chief *Commodities* are *Gold*, *Silver*, *Precious Stones*, *Silks*, *Porcelline*, *Earth*, *Aloes*, *Musk*, *Rhubarb*, *Alabaster*, &c. It is divided into four great Parts, which are,

1. Kingdom of *Pegu*, incol. *Bayon*, containing all the N. Parts, under its own King, on whom depend these Kingdoms, viz. 1. *Abdiara*, 2. *Arracan*, 3. *Ava*, 4. *Bacan*, 5. *Brama*, 6. *Canarane*, 7. *Caor*, 8. *Cassibi*, 9. *Chacomor*, 10. *Comotay*, 11. *Jangoma*, 12. *Largara*, 13. *Mandranelle*, 14. *Manar*, 15. *Marfin*, 16. *Moansay*, 17. *Prom*, 18. *Tangu*, 19. *Tauay*, 20. *Tazatay*, 21. *Tinco*, 22. *Tiponra*, 23. *Totay*, 24. *Transiane*, and 28. *Vilep*; ch. T. the same; but *Pegu* is ch. T. of the whole.

2. Kingdom of *Tunquin*, or *Tonquin*, on the E. of *Pegu*, subject to its own King; ch. T. is *Tunquin*, or *Keccio*; it contains the Provinces of *Keback*, *Ketay*, *Kedom*, *Kenam*, *Tenboa*, *Ghean*, *Bochen*, and the *Laves*; beyond which are the *Ciocangues*, *Gueyes*, and the *Timocoves*, all along the Borders of *China*. It is subject to its own King, who has also some part of *China*.

3. Kingdom of *Cochinchina*, incol. *Cachucyna*, a Sea Province on the S. of *Tunquin*; 480 m. l. and 460 b. divided into 3 Parts; viz. 1. K. of *Cochinchina*, containing the Provinces of

of *Ciam*, *Quambin*, *Quatngbia*, *Quinbin*, *Ranran*, and *Thoanoa*, ch. T. *Quehoa* and *Baudom*; 2. K. of *Camboje*, or *Cambodia*, ch. T. *Camboje*; and, 3. *Chiampa*, ch. T. *Pulocaceim*. These 3 are all under their own Kings; *Cochinchina* is chief.

4. Kingdom of *Siam*, a Peninsula on the S. of *Pegu*, 1080 m. l. and 340 b. divided into three Parts; viz. 1. K. of *Martaban*, ch. T. *Martaban*; 2. K. of *Siam*, ch. T. *Siam*; and 3. K. of *Malacca*, (anciently *Aurea Chersonesus*) containing the K. of *Burdelon*, *Jenasseri*, *Thor*, *Juncalaon*, *Laniang*, *Ligor*, *Malacca*, *Pahang*, *Pan*, *Patane*, *Pera*, *Queda*, and *Singora*, ch. T. the same. These are all under the King of *Siam*, *Dutch*, and *Portuguese*.

Rivers of principal note are four, viz. 1. *Menin*, 2. *Ava*, 3. *Cosmite*, and *Caor*.

Here is the famous Lake of *Chiamay*.

Principal Mountains that I find here are those called *Kemois* and *Rumoy*.

9. China.

China lies on the E. of the *Indies*, and on the S. of *Tartary*, situated between the 143d and the 167th degr. of Lon. and between the 20th and the 41st and 40 min. of Lat. being in length from the N. E. Parts of *Leatong*, to the S. W. parts of *Junnan*, about 1560 miles; and in breadth from the N. W. parts of *Xensi* to the S. E. parts of *Chekiang*, about

about 1300 miles, containing the greatest part of old *Sina*, now called by some *Mangi*; by the *Arabians*, *Txinin*; by the Neighbouring Countries, *Sanglai*; by the Natives, *Taine* and *Taibinco*; and the Inhabitants *Tanges*; by those of *Japan*, *Than*; and by the *Tartarians*, *Han*, and *Catay*.

It had its own Kings for many Ages, (some say above 3000 years) till conquered by the *Tartars*; then again it had it's own Kings, till of late years, again conquered by the *Tartars*, who still are Lords of it; under whom are 32 Princes or Petty Kings. There are also several Princes (saith *Gabriel Magailans*) which own no Superior. It is (if we may credit the *Jesuits* Relations) the most famous Country in the World; the ch. T. is *Peking*.

The Inhabitants are for the most part *Idolaters*: Here are also some few *Christians*, converted by the *Jesuits*, but hardly suffer'd. Their Language differs from all others, having but 300 Words, and above 50000 Letters, by which they express their Minds with much vivacity and efficacy; they write right down from the top to the bottom of the Sheet; Their chief Commodities are *Gold*, *Silver*, *Precious Stones*, *Quick-Silver*, *Porcelline Dishes*, *Silks*, *Cottons*, *Rhubarb*, *Sugar*, *Campfire*, *Civet*, *Musk*, *Ginger*, *China-Wood*, &c. It is divided into 15 Provinces, which are;

1. *Pecheli* or *Peking*, a Sea Province, the most N. in the Kingdom bordering on *Tartary*; 320 m. l. and 240 b. divided into 8 Parts, viz. *Peking* or *Xuntien*, *Paoing*, *Hokien*, *Chinting*,

Chinting, *Zunte*, *Taming*, and *Junping*; all ending with *Fu*, ch. T. the same. It has 131 Cities, the chief is *Peking*.

2. *Xantung* or *Sciantum*, a Sea Province on the S. E. of *Pecheli*; 330 m. l. and 180 b. divided into six parts, viz. *Cinan*, *Jenchan*, *Tunchan*, *Cingchen*, and *Laichen*, ch. T. the same. It has 114 Cities, the chief of which is *Cinan*.

3. *Honans*, a midland Province on the S. W. of *Xantung*; 320 m. l. and 270 b. divided into nine Parts, viz. *Kaifung*, *Queite*, *Changte*, *Guiboei*, *Hoaijing*, *Honan*, *Nanjiang*, *Juningfu*, and the little Ter. of *Fu*. It has 108 Cities, the chief of which is *Kaifung*.

4. *Xansi*, or *Sciansi*, an inland Province on the N. of *Honan*; 350 m. l. and 190 b. divided into five Parts, viz. *Taiwen*, *Ping-Yang*, *Taitung*, *Lugan* and *Fuenchu*; besides the little Ter. of *Sin*, *Leao*, and *Xe*; chief Towns the same. It has 86 Cities, the chief of which is *Taiwen*.

5. *Xensi*, an inland Province on the W. of *Xansi* and *Honan*; 580 m. l. and 480 b. divided into eight Parts, viz. *Sigan*, *Tungciang*, *Hangung*, *Pingleang*, *Cungchung*, *Lingan*, *Kingyang*, and *Sengan*; chief Town the same. It has 180 Cities, chief of which is *Sigan*.

6. *Suchuen* or *Siciven*, an inland Province on the S. of *Xensi*; 580 m. l. and 380 b. divided into eight Parts, viz. *Chingtu*, *Paoning*, *Queichen*, *Lunggan*, *Dunting*, *Sincheu*, *Chunking*, and *Mahufu*; besides the six Ter. of *Tunchen*, *Maichen*, *Kiating*, *Kiung*, *Liachen* and *Jachen*;

chen; chief Town the same. It has 150 Cities, the chief is *Chingru*.

7. *Huquang*, or *Chuquam*, a midland Province on the E. of *Suchuen*; 550 m. l. and 320 b. divided into fifteen Parts, viz. *Unchang Hanggang*, *Siangyang*, *Tegan*, *Hoanchen*, *Kingchen*, *Tochen*, *Changxa*, *Paoking*, *Hengchen*, *Chintien*, *Xinchen*, *Junchen*, *Chingtien*, and *Chingyang*; chief Towns the same. It has 100 Cities, chief of which is *Unchang*.

8. *Nanking*, or *Nanchin*, a Sea Province on the E. of *Huquang*; 390 m. l. and 360 b. divided into fourteen Parts, viz. *Kianguing*, *Funggang*, *Suchen*, *Sunkiang*, *Chanthen*, *Chinkiang*, *Tangchen*, *Hoaignan*, *Luchen*, *Ganging*, *Taiping*, *Ningque*, *Chichen* and *Hoichen*; chief Towns the same. It has 110 Cities, chief Town of which is *Kianguing*.

9. *Chekiang*, a Sea Province on the S. E. of *Nanking*; 280 m. l. and 260 b. divided into eleven Parts, viz. *Hangchen*, *Kiaching*, *Huchen*, *Nienchen*, *Kenhoa*, *Kiuchen*, *Chuchen*, *Xaoling*, *Ningpro*, *Faichen*, and *Venchen*; chief Town the same. It has 33 Cities, the chief of which is *Hangchen*.

10. *Kiangsi*, a midland Province on the W. of *Chekiang*; 380 m. l. and 260 b. divided into thirteen Parts, viz. *Nanchang*, *Jaojen*, *Quangling*, *Nankang*, *Kienscieng*, *Kienchiang*, *uncoen*, *Lenkiang*, *Kiegan*, *Xaichen*, *Juenchen*, *Cauchen*, and *Nungan*; chief Towns the same. It has 67 Cities, chief is *Nanchang*.

11. *Fokien*, or *Fichen*, a Sea Province on the S. E. of *Kiangsi*; 350 m. l. and 300 b. divided into eight Parts, viz. *Fochen*, *Civenchen*, *Changchen*, *Kienning*, *Jemping*, *Tinchen*, *Hinghoa*, and *Xaon*; chief Town the same. It has 60 Cities, the chief of which is *Fochen*.

12. *Quantung*, a Sea Province on the S. W. of *Fokien*; 600 m. l. and 210 b. divided into ten parts, viz. *Quangchen* or *Cancon*, *Xaochen*, *Namhiung*, *Hoichen*, *Chwocken*, *Chaoking*, *Kaochen*, *Lienchen*, *Luichen*, and *Kiunchen*, or the Isle of *Hainam*; chief Towns the same. It has 80 Cities, chief of which is *Quangchen*.

13. *Quangsi*, an inland Province on the W. of *Quintung*; 400 m. l. and 250 b. divided into eleven Parts, viz. *Queilin*, *Lienchen*, *Kingyuen*, *Pinglo*, *Guchen*, *Chinchen*, *Nanning*, *Taiping*, *Suming*, *Chingang* and *Tienchen*; chief Town the same. It has 98 Cities, chief is *Queilin*. It is partly under the King of *Tunquin*.

14. *Queichen*, a midland Province the N. W. of *Quangsi*; 310 m. l. and 200 b. divided into eight Parts, viz. *Queiyang*, *Suchen*, *Suuan*, *Chiniven*, *Xecien*, *Tungin*, *Liping*, and *Tucko*; chief Town the same. It has 81 Cities, chief of which is *Queiyang*.

15. *Junnan*, an inland Province on the W. of *Queichen* and *Quangsi*; 400 m. l. and 220 b. divided into twelve parts, viz. *Junnan*, *Tali*, *Lingan*, *Cuivag*, *Chenkiang*, *Munghoa*, *Kingtiung*, *Kenting*, *Quansi*, *Chinyuen*, *Junguing*, and *Xuning*; chief Town the same. It has 87 Cities, chief of all is *Junnan*. It is partly subject to the King of *Tunquin*.

Besides these Provinces, here is the Territory of *Leatong*, on the E. of *Pecheli*, chief T. *Leatong*; the Peninsula of *Corea*, chief Town *Kiangyuan*.

Rivers of Principal Note are three, viz. 1. *Kiang*, 2. *Crocens*, and 3. *Ta*.

10. Oriental Islands.

THE *Oriental Islands* are a vast number of Isles of all sorts, (some say 150000 in number) lying on the E. and S. E. parts of *Asia*; the Inhabitants are for the most part *Genriles*; the *Language* in *Japan* is one of its own; in *Sumatra*, *Java*, and the *Moluccoes*, they speak the *Malaize*. Here are several other *Tongues* little known to us; they are under a great many of their own Kings and Princes; also the *Dutch*, *Portuguese*, *Spaniards* and *French*, have considerable Shares in these Parts. They are;

1. Kingdom of *Japan*, incol. *Nippon*, on the E. of *China*, distant from it 210 miles, being about 710 m. l. and 200 b. divided into five Provinces; viz. 1. *Jamaysoit*, ch. T. *Naugalo*; 2. *Fetzengo*, ch. T. *Meaco*; 3. *Fetzegen*, ch. T. *Cauga*; 4. *Quanta*, ch. T. *Jedo*; and, 5. *Ocliva*, ch. T. *Ximofin*; ch. T. of the whole is *Meaco*. It is governed by its own King, who is a very great and potent Prince, having about 68 petty Kings under him. Here are also many other lesser Isles which belong to *Japan*;

as,

as, 1. *Ximo*, ch. T. *Figen*; 2. *Xicum*, ch. T. *Xiowith*; and some other.

2. *Phillippine Islands*, which are a great knot of Isles lying on the S. W. of *Japan*, right against *India ex. Gargem*; the chief of them are, 1. *Lucorea*, 480 m. l. and 180 b. ch. T. *Manilla* and *Luconia*; 2. *Mindanao*; 420 m. l. and 150 b. ch. T. *Mindanao*. Others are, 3. *Paraga*, 4. *Mindora*, 5. *Tandaya*, 6. *Ivan*, with a great number of less, not worth naming. These belong chiefly to the *Spaniards*, who call them *las Felipinas*.

3. *Molacca Islands*, another knot of Isles, on the S. of the *Phillippine Islands*; the chief are, 1. *Celebes*, or *Macassar*; 580 m. l. and 260 b. in which are the K. of *Macassar*, *Cion*, *Cauripana*, *Sanguin*, *Getigan*, and *Supora*, ch. T. *Celebes*; 2. *Gilolo*, in which are the K. of *Gilolo*, *Ternata* and *Loloda*, ch. T. *Gilolo*; 3. *Ceram*, 4. *Tincor*, 5. *Flores*, 6. Isles of *Banda*, 7. *Propper Moluccas*, 8. *Ambayna*, &c. These are under their own Kings and the *Dutch*.

4. *Borneo*, a large Island on the W. of the *Celebes*, of a round form, being about 650 m. l. and 600 b. It contains three Kingdoms (besides some others not well known to us,) viz. 1. *Borneo*, ch. T. *Borneo*; 2. *Bendermassin*, ch. T. *Bendermassin*; and 3. *Laus*, ch. T. *Laus*; all under their own Kings. *Borneo* is chief Town of the whole,

5. *Java*, on the S. W. of *Borneo*, 600 m. l. and 120 b. ch. T. *Materan*, *Batavia*, and *Bantam*. It is under several Kings, as *Materan*, *Bantam*, *Jacatra*, *Japore*, *Taban*, *Jossan*, *Panarucan*,

rucan, Palambuam and Passaroan. Most of them are Homagers to the King of *Materan*.

6. *Sumatra*, on the N. W. of *Java*, under the Equator, as is *Borneo*; 900 m.l. and 200 b. ch. T. is *Achem*; it is subject to seven Kings which we know of, viz. *Achem*, *Camper*, *Jambi*, *Menalabo*, *Pacem*, *Pedir*, and *Palemban*; ch. T. all the same. *Achem* is Principal.

7. *Ceylon*, incol. *Tenarasin* on the Borders of *India* in *Gangem*, of a roundish form; 250 m. l. and 170 b. ch. T. *Candea* and *Chilao*; subject to the Dutch, and the Kings of *Candea*, *Baticala*, *Ceita-Vaca*, *Chilao*, *Columbo*, *Jusanapattan*, *Gala*, *Jala*, and *Trinquilemale*. *Candea* is chief.

8. The *Maldives*, incol. *Naldive*, a vast number of very small Islands, on the S. W. of *Ceylon*, chief of which is *Male*; they are dispersed into 13 Provinces or *Atollons*, under its own King.

Thus much for *ASIA*.

III. A.

the *Turks*, *Ephrikija*; and by the Inhabitants, *Iphrigia*.

It is larger than *Europe*, and lesser than *Asia*, but in general not so considerable as either, being in many places full of vast Deserts, and Unhabitable Places, some of which Parts are so little known to us, that we can give but an uncertain account of them. Here are many and great

rucan, Palambuan and Passaroan. Most of them are Homagers to the King of Materan.



III. A.

III. AFRICA.

AFRICA has on the North the *Mediterranean Sea*; on the West the *Atlantic*, or W. Ocean; on the South, the *Æthiopian*, or S. Ocean; on the East the *Oriental Ocean*; and on the N. East, the *Red-Sea*, which with an Isthmus of 110 miles parts it from *Asia*. It is a Peninsula, and the greatest in the World; situated between the 3d and the 83d and 30 min. of Lon. and between the 35th and 30 min. of N. and the 35th and 10 min. of S. Lat, being in length from Cape Verde in *Negroland*, to Cape Guadafu in *Ajan*, about 4800 miles; and in breadth from Cape de Boni in *Barbary*, to the Cape of Good Hope, about 4200 miles; anciently called *Hesperia*, *Olympia*, *Ammonia*, *Ortygia*, *Eschatica*, and *Eoriphe*, and now *Africa*; by the *Æthiopians*, *Alkabulam*; by the *Indians*, *Besecatb*; by the *French*, *l'Afrique*; by the *Turks*, *Ephrikija*; and by the Inhabitants, *Iphrigia*.

It is larger than *Europe*, and lesser than *Asia*, but in general not so considerable as either, being in many places full of vast Deserts, and Unhabitable Places, some of which Parts are so little known to us, that we can give but an uncertain account of them. Here are many and

great variety of remarkable Beasts and Birds, not so common in other parts of the World. It is most remarkable for the famous Governments of *Egypt* and *Carthage*.

The Religions may be reduced to five general Heads, viz. 1. *Mahometans*, 2. *Pagans*, or *Gentiles*, 3. *Jews*, 4. *Christians*, and 5. *Libertines*; the two first are most predominant. The Languages are chiefly six, viz. 1. *Arabick*, 2. *Habassine*, 3. *Egyptian*, 4. *Aquelamerig* or the old *Panick*, 5. that called *Sungai*, and 6. that called *Gutis*; with some others of less note: The *Jews* speak the *Chaldean* or *Syriack*.

It is under the Government of three Emperors, viz. *Abissina*, *Morocco*, and *Monomotapa*; many Kings, as *Nubia*, *Congo*, *Tombute*, &c. the *Turks*, who have a very considerable part: and several of the *Europeans*, as *Spanish*, *Portuguese*, *English*, *Dutch*, *French*, and *Danes*, who have several places upon the Coasts.

Rivers of principal note are four, viz. 1. *Nile*, 2. *Niger*, 3. *Zaire*, and 4. *Zambre*.

Chief Mountains are, 1. *Atlas*, or *Aiducal*, 2. *Chrystal Mountain*, 3. *Amara*, 4. *Sierra Leona*, 5. *Mount Table*, and 6. *Tenneriff*.

Lakes of greatest account are, 1. *Zaire*, 2. *Zafflan*, 3. *Niger*, 4. *Borno*, and 5. *Guarda*.

Africa is best divided into twelve Parts, viz. 1. *Egypt*, 2. *Barbary*, 3. *Biledunigerid*, 4. *Sarra*, 5. *Nubia*, 6. *Negroland*, 7. *Guinea*, 8. *Congo*, 9. *Abissina*, 10. *Zanguebar*, 11. *Monomotapa*, and 12. *Cafireria*; besides the Isles.

1. Egypt.

EGYPT is the most N. E. Country in *Africa*, bordering on *Asia*, and lying between *Barbary*, *Biledulgerid*, and the *Red Sea*; situated between the 59th and 20 min. and the 67th and 30 min. of Lon. and between the 21st and 30 min. and the 31st and 50 min. of Lat. being in length from *Alexandria* to *Buge*, about 700 Miles, and in breadth from *Zibith* to the Borders of *Biledulgerid*, about 300 miles. It was anciently called *Misraim*, and the Land of *Ham*, *Aeria*, *Potamia*, *Ogygia*, *Melampodus*, and *Osvria*; now by the *Turks*, *Miser*, and *El-kebit*; by the *Arabians*, *Mesra* and *Bardmasser*; by the Inhabitants, *Chebili*; and by the *Italians* and *Spaniards*, *l'Egitto*.

It first had its own Kings; conquered by the *Persians*; soon after by the *Macedonians*; then again it had its own Kings; then conquered by the *Romans*; afterwards by the *Saracens*; then it had its own Princes again, till at last wholly conquered by the *Turks*, who still has it in Possession. It is governed by a *Beglerbeg* or *Bassa*, residing at *Cairo*: This, together with the greatest part of *Barbary*, make up that part of the *Turkish Empire* which is called the Government of *Miser* or *Cairo*.

The Inhabitants are *Copti*, *Moors*, *Arabians*, *Turks*, *Jews*, and *Greeks*; for the most part strict *Mabometans*; Here are also many *Christians*, called *Copti*, *Jacobites* in Sect, but differing from them, and all other in many Points. Their Language is the *Arabick* or *Morisk*, and *Turkish*; and in some places the old *Egyptian* or *Coptick*, tho' now mixed with *Greek*, *Latine* and *Arabick* Words. Their chief *Commodities* are *Sugar*, *Flax*, *Rice*, all sorts of *Grains* and *Fruits*, *Linnen Cloth*, *Salt*, *Balsom*, *Butargio*, *Senna*, *Cassia*, &c. It is divided into four Parts, which are;

1. *Errif*, or the *Lower Egypt*, the most N. Province bordering on the *Mediterranean*; containing the old proper *Egypt* and *Augusticana*; divided into five *Caciefs* or *Governments*; viz. 1. *Bouliera*, ch. T. *Alexandria*; 2. *Carliobeck*, ch. T. *Rosetta*; 3. *Menoufia*, ch. T. *Menoufia*; 4. *Garbia*, ch. T. *Damietta*; and 5. *Mansouria*, ch. T. *Mansoura*; ch. T. of the whole is *Alexandria*.

2. *Bechria*, *Demisor*, or *Middle Egypt*, on the S. of *Errif*, or *Lower Egypt*, part joyning to the *Red Sea*; containing the greatest part of old *Arcadia*; divided into three *Caceifs* or *Governments*; viz. 1. *Gize*, ch. T. *Giza*; *Fium*, ch. T. *Fium*; and 3. *Atsieh*, or *Lairo*, ch. T. *Cairo*, the ch. of the Country.

3. *Sahid*, or the *Upper Egypt*, an inland Province on the S. of *Bechria*; part of old *Thebais*; divided into five *Caceifs* or *Governments*; viz. 1. *Benesuef*, ch. T. *Benesuef*; 2. *Cherkeffi*, ch. T. *Almona*; 3. *Maufelout*,

felout, ch. T. *Maufelout*; 4. *Girgio*, or *Sahid*, ch. T. *Sahid* and *Girgio*; and 5. *Minio*, ch. T. *Minio*; ch. T. of the whole is *Sahed*.

4. The Coast of the *Red Sea*, a large Territory on the E. of *Sahid*, and S. E. of *Bechria*, lying along the *Red Sea*; containing part of the ancient *Thebais* and *Arcadia*; and now oft reckoned a part of *Sahid*, or *Upper Egypt*; ch. T. are *Cossir*, *Zibith*, and *Buge*.

The only River of Note is *Nile*, dividing this Country into two Parts, the most famous River in the World.

Chief Mountains are those which were anciently called *Mntes Lybici*.

Principal Lakes are two; viz. 1. *Mareotis*, now *Autacon*; and, 2. *Meeris*, now *Buchiarea*.

2. Barbary.

BArbary is the most considerable Country in *Africa*, lying on the W. of *Egypt*, along the *Mediterranean Sea*, and together with it, contains all the N. parts of *Africa*; situated between the 8th and 60th degr. of Lon. and between the 28th and 25th min. and the 35th and 30th min. of Lat. being in length from the W. parts of *Morocco*, to the E. parts of *Barca*, about 2-60 miles; and in breadth in the widest parts not 300 miles, in several places

ces but 60 miles. It contains all, or the greatest part of the Roman Diocess of Africa, with some of the Diocess of Egypt; being the Provinces of *Mauritania*, *Numedia*, *Africa*, *Propria*, *Byzacena*, *Tripolitana*, *Cyrenaica*, and *Marmarica*. It is called by the Spaniards, *la Barberia*, and by the Dutch the *Barbaryen*.

It was anciently a great part of it under the State of Carthage, till conquered by the Romans; afterwards by the Vandals; then again by the Roman Emperors; till conquered by Sarazens; after that, divided into several Kingdoms, till at last the Turks conquered part of it; so that it is at present under several: The Xeriffs or Emperors of Morocco, have the Western Parts; the Turks the Eastern; the Spaniards and Portuguez several Towns on the Coasts; and some places are Independant; the ch. T. of all is Fex.

The Inhabitants are Moors, Turks, and Arabians, very zealous Mahometans. Here are many Europeans which are Christians; and some Jews. Their Language is for the most part the Arabick, or Moorish, though differently spoken in some parts; but in Fex and Morocco, and some few other places they use that called *Aquel-Amerig*, or the Noble Language, the same with the Punick or old African, intermixed with some Arabick Words. The chief Commodities are Honey, Wax, Oyl, Sugar, Flax, Hemp, Hides, Marokins, or Cordovans, Dates, Almonds, Mantles, Albeicks, &c. It is divided into ix Parts, which are;

I. The

1. The Kingdom of Morocco or Maruc, a Sea Province, the most W. in this Country; containing about half of *Mauritania Tingitana*; 340 m. l. and 200 b. divided into seven Provinces; viz. 1. *Sma*, containing the Prov. of *Extuea*, *Tausquerit*, and *Susa*, ch. T. *Taradunt*; 2. *Cuzula*, ch. T. *Guzula*; 3. *Morocco*, ch. T. *Morocco*; 4. *Hea*, ch. T. *Tednest*; 5. *Hascora*, ch. T. *Elmadine*; 6. *Tedles*, ch. T. *Tefza*; and 7. *Ducala*, ch. T. *Azamin* and *Mazagnon*: Morocco is ch. T. of the whole. This Province is subject to the Emperors of Morocco, except some parts which are almost free.

2. Kingdom of Fex, a Sea Province on the N. E. of Morocco, containing the rest of *Mauritania Tingitana*; 360 m. l. and 230 b. divided into seven Provinces; viz. 1. *Temefine*, ch. T. *Rabat*; 2. *Fex*, ch. T. *Fex* and *Salla*; and *Mahmora* (under the Portuguez); 3. *Asgar*, ch. T. *Larache* and *Cascar-Elkabes*; 4. *Habat*, ch. T. *Tanger*, (destroyed); 5. *Arzulla* and *Ceuta*, (under the Spaniards); 6. *Errif*, ch. T. *Gomer*, *Penon-de-Velez* (und. Spain) and *Susaon* (free); 7. *Garet*, ch. T. *Melilla*, (under Spain); and, 7. *Chaus*, ch. T. *Tezza*. This Province is also subject to the Emperors of Morocco, besides some of the Coasts which are under the Portuguez and Spaniards.

3. Kingdom of Algiers, or Alger, a Sea Province on the E. of Fex; containing the Roman *Mauritania Cæsariensis*, *Sitifenfis* and *Numedia*; 690 m. l. and 260 b. divided into five Provinces; viz. 1. *Telenfin* or *Tremisin*; containing the Prov. of *Angad*, ch. T. *Guagida*; Beni-

Beni-araxid, ch. T. *Beni-arax*; *Tremisen*, *Hu-manbar*, *Harefgol*, and *Oran*, (under Spain;) ch. T. the same; 2. *Tenes*, containing *Tenes*, *Milane*, and *Sargel*, ch. T. the same; 3. *Algiers* or *Gezaira*, ch. T. *Algiers*; in this lies the K. of *Couco* and *Labez*, sepearate K. ch. T. the same; 4. *Bugia*, ch. T. *Bugia*; in which is the Pro. of *Girgeri*, ch. T. *Girgeri*; 5. *Constantina*, an Independant K. containing the Pro. of *Constantina*, *Tebessa*, and *Bona*, ch. T. the same. This Province is (besides those places excepted before) chiefly under the *Turks*.

4. Kingdom of *Tunis*, a Sea Province on the E. of *Algiers*; containing the *Roman Africa Propria*, (in which was the famous *Carthage*) and *Byzacena*; 300 m. l. and 200 b. divided into six Provinces; viz. 1. *Biserta*, ch. T. *Biserta*; 2. *Golesta*, ch. T. *Tunis* and *Golesta*; 3. *Sousa*, or *Susa*, ch. T. *Sousa*; 4. *Elmadia*, *Madadie*, or *Africa*, ch. T. *Elmadine*; 5. *Beija*, ch. T. *Beija*; to which is joined the Ter. of *Urbs*, ch. T. *Urbs*; and, 6. *Cairoan* or *Kairavan*, ch. T. *Cairovan*: *Tunis* is ch. T. of the whole. This Province is wholly under the *Turks*, governed by a King or Bassa, who has great Power.

5. Kingdom of *Tripoli*, a Sea Province on the E. of *Tunis*; being much the same with the *Roman Tripolitana*; 690 m. l. and 150 b. divided into three Provinces; viz. 1. *Tripoli*, (in which is the Prov. of *Jaslitana*) ch. T. *Tripoli*; 2. *Ezzab*, (in which is the Pro. of *Teorrega*) ch. T. *Lebeda*; and, 3. *Mesrata*, (usu-

(usually comprehended in *Ezzab*) ch. T. *Brata*: *Tripoli* is ch. T. of the whole. This Province is also subject to the *Turks*; governed by a Bassa, but have not much advantage from it, as well as from *Algiers* and *Tunis*.

6. Kingdom of *Barca*, a Sea Province on the E. of *Tripoli*, bordering on *Egypt* containing that part of *Lybia* that made the *Roman Provinces* of *Cyrenaica* and *Marmarica*; 700 m. l. and 150 b. divided into two Parts; viz. 1. *Western*, (part of the Government of *Tripoli*) ch. T. *Barca* and *Cairoan*; and, 2. *Eastern*, or the *Caceif* of *Boubera*, ch. T. *Alberton*. This Part is joyned to *Egypt*, and together with (as I said before) make up the Government of *Miser*, or *Cairo*, which is under the *Turks*. *Barca* is chief Town of the whole.

Rivers of chiefest note are four, viz. 1. *Gua-debar*, 2. *Major*, 3. *Nachan*, and 4. *Ommiribili*.

Chief Mountains are the Mountains of *Atlas* or *Aiducal*, which part this Country from *Biledulgerid*.

3. Biledulgerid.

Biledulgerid, or the Country of *Dates*, is a large but inconsiderable Country on the S. of *Barbary*, and W. of *Egypt*, situated between the 5th and the 60th and 30 min. of Lon.

Lon. and between the 21st and 45 min. and the 32d degr. of Lat. being in length from the *Atlantick* Ocean to the borders of *Egypt* about 3000 miles, and not 450 broad in the widest place, and in some places not above 100; it contains that part of the ancient *Lybia Interior*, as was called (not the *Roman*) *Numedia*; being the greatest part of the *Getuli* and *Garamantes*. It is called by the *Arabians*, *Beled-el-Gerid*; and by the *Dutch*, *Dadel-landta*.

It has remain'd unconquer'd, except partly by the *Romans*, till the year 710, it was subdued by the *Saracens*, but afterwards left again; so that it is now under several Petty Princes and *Arabian* Chiefs, many of them pay some Acknowledgment to the *Xeriffs* of *Morocco*; but in many places they have scarce any Government at all. The chief Town of all is reckoned *Dara*.

The Inhabitants are for the most part followers of *Mahometanism*, brought in Anno 710, but a great many are still *Idolaters*: Their Language is chiefly the *Arabick* though in many places ill spoken, and in many places they use the *Punick* or old *African*. Their chief Commodities are *Dates*, *Cattle*, some *Corn*, *Enforbion* and *Indigo*. It is divided into eight Provinces, which are;

1. *Tesset*, or *Sus*, a Sea Province, the most W. in the Country; the Seat of the old *Autolale*; 720 m l. and 300 b. It contains three Parts; viz. 1. *Tesset*, ch. T. *Tesset*; 2. *Ifran* or *Ufran*, ch. T. *Ifran*; and, 3. *Accha*, ch. T. *Accha*:

Accha: ch. T. of the whole is *Tesset*. This is mostly under *Morocco*

2. Kingdom of *Dara*, an inland Province on the N. E. of *Tesset*; the Seat of the old *Dara*; 210 m. l. and 145 b. ch. T. are *Dara* and *Banibick*. Here the People are called *Luntunæ*, and *Selimi*. This Kingdom is Tributary to *Morocco*.

3. *Segelmessa*, an inland Province on the E. of *Dara*; part of the *Propper Getuli*; 380 m. l. and 310 b. it contains the Provinces of *Benebessera*, *Togda*, *Segelmessa*, *Taffilet*, *Farkala*, *Guachda*, and *Benigomia*, ch. T. are *Segelmessa* and *Taffilet*. It is under the *Xeriffs* of *Morocco*, and several small Estates.

4. *Tegorarin*, an inland Province on the E. of *Segelmessa*; the rest of the *Propper Getuli*; 320 m. l. and 240 b. divided into, 1. *Tegorarin*, ch. T. *Tegorarin*; 2. *Tesebit* or *Tesevia*, ch. T. *Tesebit*; and, 3. *Deserts* or *Benegorai*, ch. T. *Benegorai*. *Tegorarin* is chief Town of the whole.

5. *Zeb* and *Mezzab*, inland Provinces on the E. of *Tegorarin*; 330 m. l. and 240 b. containing the Provinces of, 1. *Zeb*, ch. T. *Teulachar*; and 2. *Mezzab*, ch. T. *Mezzab*. *Teulachar* is chief Town of both. These are partly under the K. of *Couco* and *Labez* in *Algiers*, and the *Arabs*.

6. *Techort* and *Guargala*, inland Provinces on the S. E. of *Zeb* and *Mezzab*, 450 m. l. and 200 b. containing the Provinces of, 1. *Techort*, ch. T. *Techort*; and, 2. *Guargala*, ch. T. *Guargala*. *Techort* is chief of both. These are both

both under their own Kings, but Tributary to Algiers.

7. *Biledulgerid*, an inland Province on the N. E. of *Techort* and *Guargala*; 980 m. l. and 220 b. divided into three Parts; viz. 1. *Biledulgerid*, ch. T. *Caphesa*; 2. The Estates of *Fezzan*, ch. T. *Fezzan*; and, 3. Of *Gademessa*, ch. T. *Gademes*: *Caphesa* is chief Town of the whole. These are most free.

8. The Deserts of *Barca*, an inland Province on the E. of *Biledulgerid*, bordering on *Egypt*; being almost the same with old *Lybia Propria*; 760 m. l. and 450 b. ch. T. (if there be any) is *Annon*. The S. Parts go still by the name of the Deserts of *Lybia* or *Eleocat*.

Rivers of the greatest note are, 1. *Dara*, and 2. *Zizus*.

Mountains of chiefest account are those of *Atlas*, or *Aidacal*.

4. Sarra.

THE Deserts of *Sarra*, or *Zaard*, lies on the S. of *Biledulgerid*, situated between the 4th and the 56th degr. of Lon. and between the 12th and the 28th degr. of Lat. being in length from the *Atlantick Ocean*, to the E. parts of *Gagga*, about 2840 miles; and in breadth from the N. parts of *Berdoa*, to the S. parts of *Borno*, about 780 miles, in some places but 240, in others but 120 miles; it contains that part of the ancient *Lybia Interior*,

terior, called *Deserta*, being a great part of the old *Geruli* and *Garamantes*.

As for History and Government, we can hear little of it, how it was anciently, this being a place so very mean and inconsiderable; it is at present under several Petty Princes, and Inferior Lords, with some *Arabian* Chiefs; and many parts have very little signs of Government, the Inhabitants being so wild. The chief Town of the whole is reckoned *Zuenziga*.

The Inhabitants are both *Mahometans* and *Gentiles*, with some *Libertines*, who have not the least signs of Religion or Worship. Their Language is mostly a corrupt *Arabick*, and the old *Punick*, and in some places that of the *Negroes*. Their only *Commodities* are some *Dates*, *Cammels*, and *Cattle*. It is divided into seven Provinces or Deserts.

1. Desert of *Zanhaga*, a Sea Province the most W. in this Country; 680 m. l. and 270 b. it contains three Deserts; viz. 1. *Tegassa*, ch. T. *Tegassa*; 2. *Azaod*; and, 3. *Araban*: ch. T. of the whole is *Tegassa*.

2. Desert of *Zuenziga*, an inland Province on the E. of *Zanhaga*; 420 m. l. and 310 b. it contains three Deserts; viz. 1. *Zuenziga*, ch. T. *Zuenziga*; 2. *Ghir*, ch. T. *Ghir*; and, 3. *Gogden*: ch. T. of the whole is *Zuenziga*.

3. Desert of *Targa* or *Zaghara*, an inland Province on the E. of *Zuenziga*, 500 m. l. and 390 b. it contains three Deserts; viz. 1. *Targa*, ch. T. *Targa*; 2. *Hair*, ch. T.

T. Hair; and, 3. Ignid : ch. T. of the whole is Targa.

4. Defart of *Lemta* or *Suma*, an inland Province on the E. of *Targa*; 720 m. l. and 450 b. ch. T. are *Lemta* and *Deghir*. Here are certain *Arabians* called *Hemrum*, *Kayd*, and *Taghya*.

5. Defart, and Kingdom of *Berdoa*, an inland Province on the E. of *Lemta*; 560 m. l. and 200 b. chief Town is *Berdoa*. This Province is (as I take it) under its own King.

6. Defart and Kingdom of *Borno*, an inland Province on the S. of *Berdoa*; 680 m. l. and 600 b. ch. T. are *Borno*, and *Amasen*. This Province is under its own King.

7. Defart and Kingdom of *Gaoga*, an inland Province on the N. E. of *Borno*, 510 m. l. and 280 b. ch. T. is *Gaoga*. This Province is also subject to its own King.

Rivers of greatest note are, 1. *Ghir*, and 2. *Rio-de-Cavollos*.

Chief Mountains are those called *Gir-giris*.

Principal Lakes are, 1. *Borno*, and, 2. *Targa*.

5. Nubia.

THE Kingdom of *Nubia* is a considerable Country on the S. W. of *Egypt*, and S. of the Defarts of *Barca*, between the 48th and 20 min. and the 55th and 40 min. of Lon. and between the 10th and 5. min. and the 23d and 5 min. of Lat. being in length from the Borders of *Egypt* to the Borders of *Biafara*, about 1080 miles, and the breadth about 650 miles, according to this situation : It is a part of the ancient *Æthiopia Superior*; called sometimes *Nuba* and little *Egypt*, by the *Africans*.

How it was for matter of Government in ancient times, we can tell but little ; at the present we hear that it is governed by its own Kings, who, as some say, have a very great Power, and is able to raise a vast number of Soldiers. His Royal Seat is said to be at *Nubia*.

The Inhabitants are both *Mahometans* and *Pagans*, but yet retain some signs of *Christianity*, as Baptism in many places : They have a Language which seems to be made up of *Arabick*, *Chaldean*, and *Egyptian*; some publick Devotions are performed in old *Coptick*; the chief Commodities are *Gold*, *Civet*, *Saunders*, *Sugar*, *Ivory*, *Arms*, and a most subtle Poison, one Ounce of which is valued at 100 Ducats.

It is so little known to us, that I cannot find how it is divided, but howsoever I find the names of six Provinces, which are; 1. *Gorham*, ch. T. *Gorham*; 2. *Cusa*, ch. T. *Cusa*; 3. *Nubia*, ch. T. *Nubia*; 4. *Dancala*, ch. T. *Dancala*; 5. *Jalac*, ch. T. *Jalac*; and, 6. *Bugia*, ch. T. *Bugia*. Most of these lie upon the *Nile*: ch. T. of the whole is reckoned *Dancala*.

Rivers of greatest note are, 1. *Nile*, and 2. *Nubia*.

6. Negroland.

Negroland, S. of *Sarra*, and on the N. of *Guinea*, situated between the 3d and the 44th and 20 min. of Lon. and between the 8th and 25 min. and the 23d and 30 min. of Lat. being in length from *Cape Verde* to the E. parts of *Zanfara*, about 2400 miles, and in breadth from the N. parts of *Gualata*, to the S. parts of *Melli*, 920 miles; and in some but 400 miles: It contains part of the old *Libia Interior*; now called *Nigritia* and the Land of *Blacks*; by the *Arabians*, *Beledla-Abid*, and *Beled-Geneva*; by the *Barbarians*, *Geneva-Sinch*, and *Neuha*; by the *French*, *le pais des Negres*; by the *Spaniards*, *la Tierra dos Negros*; and by the *Dutch*, *Negroslundt*, or *t' Lant der Zwarten*.

We heard but very little of it, till first conquered by *Joseph* King of *Morocco*, after that by the five Nations of *Lybia Deserta*; but soon

soon after the Inhabitants again recovered their Liberty, and instituted several Kings of their own; so that it is at present under many several Kings, of which two or three are much above the rest, and to which many of the rest are Tributary to; the *Portuguez* and *Hollanders* have some of the Coasts; and some places have but little Government: The chief Town of the whole is *Tombute*.

The Inhabitants are in some places *Mahometans*, in others very simple *Idolaters*; here are both *Jews* and *Christians* in the *European* Towns. Their Language is that called *Sungai*, which has many Idioms, in the greatest part; and in other places chiefly that called *Guber*; but on the Coasts, the Dialect differs every little way. Their chief Commodities are *Ostridge Feathers*, *Gums*, *Amber*, *Gold*, *Sanders*, *Civet*, &c. It is divided into 14 Provinces, which are,

1. Kingdom of *Gualata*, a Sea Province the most N. W. of the Country; 480 m. l. and 270 b. containing three Parts; viz. 1. *Gualata*, ch. T. *Gandia*; 2. *Azanagi*, ch. T. *Arguin*, (under *Holland*;) and, 3. *Hoden*, ch. T. *Hodia*. This Province is under its own King.

2. Kingdom of *Geneboa*, *Genova*, or *Guinea*, a Sea Province on the S. of *Gualata*; 320 m. l. and 240 b. it includes the Pro. of *Fouli*, ch. T. is *Geneboa*. This Province is subject to the King of *Tombute*.

3. Kingdom of *Tombute*, an inland Province on the E. of *Geneboa* and *Gualata*, including *Terra* and *Meuxa*; 660 m. l. and 440 b.

b. ch. T. is *Tombute*; it is under its own King, who is the greatest Sovereign in these Parts.

4. Kingdom of *Agadez*, an inland Province on the E. of *Tombute*; 600 m. l. and 330 b. ch. T. are *Agades* and *Degher*. It is Tributary to *Tombute*.

5. Kingdom of *Cano* or *Kano*, and inland Province on the E. of *Agades*; 560 m. l. and 340 b. chief Town is *Cano*. This is Tributary to *Tombute*.

6. Kingdom of *Cassena* or *Kassene*, an inland Province on the E. of *Cano*; 420 m. l. and 300 b. ch. T. are *Cassena* and *Teroa*. It is likewise Tributary to *Tombute*.

7. Kingdom of *Gangara*, an inland Province on the E. of *Cassena*; 570 m. l. and 260 b. ch. T. are *Gangara* and *Marasa*; it is subject to its own King; some say Tributary to *Borno* in *Sarra*.

These seven Provinces all lie on the N. side of the *Niger*: Those of the S. side are,

8. Kingdom of *Zanfara* or *Ganfara*, an inland Province on the S. of *Gangara*; 650 m. l. and 240 b. ch. T. is *Zanfara*. It is Tributary to *Tombute*.

9. Kingdom of *Zegzeg*, an inland Province on the W. of *Zanfara*; 320 m. l. and 220 b. chief Town is *Zegzeg*. It is Tributary to *Tombute*.

10. Kingdom of *Guber*, an inland Province on the W. of *Zegzeg*; 420 m. l. and 115 b. chief Towns are *Guber* and *Malel*. It is Tributary to *Tombute*.

11. King-

11. Kingdom of *Gago*, an inland Province on the W. of *Guber*; 440 m. l. and 260 b. chief Town is *Gago*. It is Tributary to the King of *Morocco*.

12. Kingdom of *Mandinga*, or *Sango*, an inland Province on the W. of *Gago*; 410 m. l. and 260 b. ch. T. is *Mandinga*. It is under its own King. Here is the Kingdom of *Soufos*, chief Town *Soufos*.

13. Kingdom of *Melli*, a Sea Province on the W. of *Mandinga*; 380 m. l. and 210 b. ch. T. is *Melli*; Tributary to *Tombute*. Here are several little Kingdoms Independent, as *Cancori*, *Guinala*, *Biguba*, and *Kassamause*.

14. Kingdom of *Zenega*, a Sea Province, between the Branches of the *Niger*; 460 m. l. and 260 b. containing the K. of, 1. *Jalofes*, ch. T. *Lambaya*; 2. *Gambia*, ch. T. *Gambéa*; 3. *Biafaves*; 4. *Baools*; 5. *Cayor*; 6. *Juala*; 7. *Barsolo*, &c. under their own Kings, but Tributaries to *Jalofes*.

The Principal River of Note is the famous *Niger*, dividing this Country into two Parts.

The chief Mountain is that of *Cape Verde*. Greatest Lakes are, 1. *Guarda*, and, 2. *Borno*.

7. Guinea.

Guinea lies along the main Ocean, on the S. of *Negroland*; situated between the 9th and the 33d degr. of Lon. and between 4th and 40 min. and the 12th and 25 min. of Lat. being in length from *Cape Sierra Leona*, to the E. parts of *Benin*, about 1800 miles; and in breadth from North to South not 400 miles; and in some places about 200 miles. It is commonly reckoned a part of *Negroland*, and properly enough, since it is part of the old *Nigritæ*; called by the *French*, *la Guinée*.

The Fortunes of this Country have been much the same with the rest of *Negroland*, so that the Government at present is under many petty Princes, Lords, &c. some of which are Tributary to the King of *Mandinga* in *Negroland*. Several parts are subject to many of the *Europeans*, as *English*, *Portuguez*, *Dutch*, and *Danes*. The ch. T. of the whole is *Arda*.

The Inhabitants are for the most part gross *Idolaters*, every one making a God of their own: Here are also many *Mahometans*; and *Christians* of the *Europeans*. They use the Language called *Guber*, and a great many others little known to us along the Coasts, differing in Dialect every few miles. The chief *Commodities* are *Gold*, *Ivory*, *Hides*, *Wax*, *Ambergreece*, *Guinea-Pepper*, *Red Wood*, *Sugar*, *Civit*, *Sanders*, and such like. It is divided into three Parts, which are,

1. Coast

Guinea.

1. Coast of *Malegvette*, or the *Grain Coast*, a Sea Province the most W. in the Country; 440 m. l. and 230 b. ch. T. is *Timan*. Here are many petty Kings which govern this Province as *Quoja*, the Principal; *Veyborcoma*, *Bolm*, *Cilm*, *Quilliga*, *Mitomba*, *Golarey*, *Hondo*, *Folgia*, *Manon*, *Karan*, and *Bellimo*; most of them are sometimes Tributary to the K. of *Quoja*.

2. *Propper Guinea*, a Sea Province on the E. of *Malegvette*; 830 m. l. and 350 b. divided into three Parts; viz. 1. *Ivory Coast*, ch. T. *Tabo*; 2. *Quaqua-Coast*, ch. T. *Affine*; and, 3. *Gold-Coast*, ch. T. *St. George de Mina*: It contains the K. and Ter. of *Atsin*, *Antem*, *Fetu*, *Sabou*, *Fantyn*, *Akara*, *Konkomo*, *Labbade*, *Ningo*, *Igwira*, *Tabea*, *Adom*, &c. all under their own Kings, *Dutch*, *English*, &c. ch. T. of the whole is *St. George de Mina*, under the *Dutch*.

3. Kingdom of *Benin*, a Sea Province on the E. of *Propper Guinea*; 720 m. l. and 400 b. It contains, 1. K. of *Arda*, (under its own K.) ch. T. *Arda*; 2. *Ulcuin*, under its own King; and 3. K. of *Benin*, ch. T. *Benin*; under whom are the K. of *Gabee*, *Ouwerre*, *Istaina*, *Ifago* and *Oedobo*; under their own K. but Tributaries to *Benin*: chief Town of the whole is *Arda*.

Rivers of greatest Note are, 1. *Volsa*, and 2. *Sevirada*.

Chief Mountain is that of *Sierra-Leona*.
Principal Lake is that called *Curamo*.

8. Congo.

Congo in the largest Extent lies towards the S. E. of Guinea, between *Abissina* and the Ocean : situated between the 33d and 20 min. and the 49th degr. of Lon. and between the 13th and 20 min. of N. and the 14th and 40 min. of S. Lat. the whole length from North to South, being about 1750 Miles, and the breadth from East to West about 840 Miles : according to this Situation it contains a part of the ancient *Æthiopia Inferior*, and is sometimes called by the Name of *Mani-congo*.

How it was governed in ancient times we can find little or nothing of ; but at present we understand it to be subject to several Kings, of which he of Congo is reckoned the chief ; but some parts of it are subject to the *Portuguez*. The chief Town of the whole is *St. Salvador*, belonging to the *Portuguez*.

The Inhabitants are for the most part *Idolaters*, except some *Christians* converted by the *Portuguez*. They use the Tongue called *Gubar*, (as far as I can hear) and several other little known to us. The *Portugal* Tongue is used in many places. The chief *Commodities* are *Ebony*, *Ivory*, and *Slaves*, with some *Gold* and *Silver*. It is divided into 5 Parts, which are,

1. King-

Congo.

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1. Kingdom of *Biafara*, a Sea Province on the N. 1200 m. l. and 750 b. ch. T. are *Biafara* and *Medra*. Under this Name are comprehended, 1. *Biafara*, 2. *Medra*, 3. *Majuc*, 4. *Gabon*, 5. *Macoco*, and, 6. *Gerringbomba*. These are under several Kings but little known.

2. Kingdom of *Loango*, a Sea Province on the S. of *Biafara* ; 400 m. l. and 240 b. It is under its own King, and contains the Provinces of *Louangiri*, *Louangomongo*, *Chilougo*, and *Piri* ; besides some Tributaries, as *Majumta*, *Sette*, and *Dirge* : ch. T. is *Loango*.

3. *Anzacana* a midland Province on the E. of *Loango* ; 330 m. l. and 240 b. It is a kind of a free Estate, in which is the Pro. of *Pombo* ; the People of *Anzacani*, *Manfoutes*, and *Metsiques*, and others, but little known to us. chief Town is—

4. Kingdom of Congo, a Sea Province on the S. of *Anzacana* and *Loango* ; 600 m. l. and 400 b. It contains the Provinces of, 1. *Pemba*, ch. T. *St. Salvador* ; 2. *Bamba*, 3. *Songo*, 4. *Cacongo*, 5. *Batta*, 6. *Sunda*, 7. *Cangra*, and 8. *Pango* ; ch. T. is the same. It is partly under its own King, partly under the *Portuguez*, and partly Independent.

5. Kingdom of *Angola* or *Ambondes*, a Sea Province on the S. of Congo ; 450 m. l. and 360 b. It contains the Provinces of *Benguela*, *Quiamma*, *Lovando*, *Sinso*, *Ilamba*, *Ikollo*, *Eufaka*, *Massignan*, *Embakka*, and *Kabamba* ; ch. T. is *Angola*. It is subject to a King of its own, and to the *Portuguez*.

I 3

East-

Eastward of the R. of Congo lies the *Giques*, along the Lake Zaire, very little known to us.

Rivers of chief note are, 1. *Zaire*, 2. *Ber-belta*, and 3. *Coanza*.

Chief Mountains are, 1. *Christal Mountains*, 2. *Salt-Petre-Hill*, and 3. *Mountains of the Sun*.

Chief Lake, besides that famous one of *Zaire*, is that called *Aqualunda*.

9. Abissina.

Under the Name of *Abissina* I comprehend all those Provinces which lie between *Congo*, *Nubia*, *Zanguébar* and *Monothotapa*; situated between the 48th and the 74th degr. of Lon. and between the 20th of N. and 14th of S. Lat. being in length from the N. parts of *Barnagasso*, to the Borders of *Monomugi*, about 210 miles; and in breadth from the Borders of *Medra* to the Borders of *Adel* about 1500 Miles. It contains the greatest part of the ancient *Æthiopia-Superior*, called sometimes *Ludim*, *Ætheria*, and *Atlantia*; now *Abissina*, or *Abissinea*; by the *Italians*, *Habascia*; by the *French*, *Habech*; and by the *Germans*, *Shabatsh* and *Hhabash*.

It has been for a great many Ages, and is still subject to its own Emperors, who are vulgarly called by the Name of *Prester John*. It was partly conquered by the *Romans*, and now of late very much impaired, and gained by the *Turks*, *Arabians*, *Giques*, and the Neighbouring

bouring Princes on every side, and several of the Parts have their own Princes, so that not one half is now subject to the *Prester John* of what was formerly. The Imperial Seat is supposed to be at *Chaxumo*.

The Inhabitants are chiefly *Christians*, (which is much in *Africa*) having many *Jewish* Ceremonies, and differing from all others in many Points. Here are also many *Mahometans* and *Pagans*. Their Language is the *Habassine*, which has great Affinity with the *Chaldean*, *Hebrew*, and other *Oriental Languages*, and has twenty six Letters, and seven Vowels. The *Arabick* is used in some places, and also other Tongues. The chief Commodities are *Gold*, *Metals*, some *Gems*, *Corn*, *Cattle*, *Salt*, *Flax*, *Wines*, *Sugar-Canes*, &c. The Provinces are;

1. *Barnagasso*, the most N. Province, 420 m. l. and 340 b. containing the Provinces of *Cire*, *Cansila*, and *Dasila*; chief Towns are *Barva* and *Carna*.

2. *Tigremahon*, on the S. of *Barnagasso*, 380 m. l. and 300 b. ch. T. are *Chaxumo* and *Sabrain*.

3. *Dobassa*, on the S. E. of *Tigremahon*, 350 m. l. and 120 b. ch. T. is *Dobas*.

4. *Fatigar*, on the S. of *Dobassa*; 280 m. l. and 200 b. ch. T. is *Bacci*.

5. *Xoa*, on the S. or S. W. of *Fatigar*, 320 m. l. and 200 b. ch. T. is *Clabi*.

6. *Angot*, on the W. of *Xoa*, *Fatigar* and *Dobassa*; 500 m. l. and 460 b. ch. T. are *Angot* and *Jugabella*.

7. *Bagamedri*, on the W. of *Angor*, lying along the River *Nile*; ch. T. are *Coquette* and *Tenei*.

8. *Beleguause*, towards the E. of *Bagamadri*; ch. T. is *Beleguause*.

9. *Amara*, on the S. of *Beleguause*; ch. T. *Amara*.

Here are several others which I shall only Name, viz. 10. *Gamo*, 11. *Gora*, 12. *Gemen*, 13. *Gazabela*, 14. *Tirat*, 15. *Fungis*, 16. *Zet*, 17. *Cafates*, 18. *Quara*, 19. *Agag*, 20. *Nova*, 21. *Anbiam*, (these are on the E. of the *Nile*) 22. *Damut*, 23. *Dambea*, 24. *Vangoe*, 25. *Oxia*, 26. *Ambian cantiva*, 27. *Ximenche*, and 28. *Sovo*; (these are on the W. of the *Nile*;) ch. T. are the same: Of these I can promise the Reader little certainty as to their just Number, Situations or Dimensions.

Principal Rivers are, 1. *Nile*, running through this Country, and 2. *Hawas*.

Chief Mountains are 1. *Amara*, and 2. *La-malmova*.

Lakes of greatest Note are, 1. *Zaire*, 2. *Zafsun*, and 3. *Niger*.

10. Zanguebar.

Zanguebar, taken in the largest extent, lies along the Red Sea and the Oriental Ocean, on the E. of *Abissina*, on both sides of the *Aequator*: It reaches from the 22d degr. of N. to the 17th and 45 min. of S. Lat. so that

that if it be measured from the Borders of *Egypt* to the most S. part, it will be no less than 3000 Miles; but the breadth in the widest place is not above 360 Miles, and in some places but 60 Miles. It contains part of the ancient *Æthiopia Superior*, or *Ægypto*; some of it was a part of *Abissina*, and the rest went by the Name of *Barbary*. It is sometimes called *Zengibar*, and by the Inhabitants *Zanguay*.

Some parts of this Country were formerly subject to the *Æthiopian* or *Abissinean* Emperors, but those parts have been since overrun by *Turks*, *Arabians*, and such like, and remain Independent from it; so that it is at present subject to several Petty Kings and Princes, and some of the N. parts are under the *Turks*, and many places on the Coasts under the *Portuguez*: The chief Town of the whole is *Mosambique*.

The Inhabitants are for the most part *Idolaters*, with a great many *Mahometans*, and some *Christians*. Their Language is chiefly the *Arabick*, though differently spoken, and the *Habassine*: The *Portugal* is also used here, and several others of less note. The chief Commodities are *Gold*, *Silver*, *Ambergreece*, some *Pearls*, and *Musk*, *Rice*, *Mill*, *Cattel*, *Lemmons*, *Citrons*, &c. It is divided into three principal Parts, which are;

1. The Coast of *Abex* or *New-Arabia*, the most N. Province lying along the Red Sea; the same with *Sanfon's Trogloditica*; 1080 m. l. and 200 b. divided into two Parts; viz. 1.

The Government of *Habeleth* on the N. (subject to the *Turks*,) ch. T. *Erecco*; and 2. Kingdom of *Dangala*, on the S. (subject to its own King) ch. T. *Degbeldara*. To these are added the Isles of *Mazula*, *Dalaca*, and *Babelmandel* in the Red Sea. *Erecco* is chief Town of the whole.

2. The Coast of *Ajan*, a Sea Province on the E. and S. of *Abex*; the same with the old *Azania*, partly under the *Portuguez*; 1140 m. l. and 360 b. It contains four Parts, viz.

1. K. of *Adel*, (part under the *Turks*) ch. T. *Adel* and *Zeila*; 2. K. of *Adea*, ch. T. *Adea*: These two are under their own Kings; 3. K. of *Magadoxa*, ch. T. *Magadoxa*; it has a *Mahometan* King; and, 4. Commonwealth of *Brava* (free) ch. T. *Brava*, the chief of the whole.

3. *Zanguebar*, anciently *Barbary*, a Sea Province on the S. W. of *Ajan*; 1120 m. l. and 340 b. It contains 1. K. of *Melinda*, ch. T. *Melinda*; in which are the Estates of *Lamon*, *Pata*, *Sian*, *Chelicie* and *Ampazu*; ch. T. the same, most under the *Portuguez*, ch. T. *Mombaze*; 2. K. of *Quiloa*, Tributary to *Portugal*, ch. T. *Quiloa*; and, 3. E. of *Mosambique*, chiefly under the *Portuguez*, ch. T. *Mosambique*. Here are the K. of *Mongalo*, and *Anche*, chief Town the same.

Rivers of principal note are, 1. *Magadoxa*, 2. *Ingo*, and 3. *Zambuze*.

11. Monomotapa.

THE Empire of *Monomotapa* lies on the W. or rather S. W. of *Zanguebar*, and S. of *Abissina*, being almost encompassed with *Cassieria*; situated between the 43d and 45 min. and the 62d degr. of Lon. and between 11th and 19 min. and the 31st degr. of S. Lat. being in length from the N. E. to the most S. parts 1350 miles, and in breadth about 780 miles. It contains part of the ancient *Aethiopia Inferior*; by *Sanfon* called *Agisymba*; now called sometimes *Benomotapa* and *Benomotaxa*; called by the *Portuguez*, *Mana-Motapa*.

This Country was no ways known to the ancients, therefore we can find nothing of the former Government; at present we understand it is subject to its own Emperor, who is the most considerable Monarch in all these Parts; and have several others Tributary to him: some say twenty five several Kings. It is said that the *Portuguese* have some small footing in these Parts. The Imperial Seat is at *Monomotapa*.

The Inhabitants are for the most part *Idolaters*, with some *Mahometans*, and likewise some *Christians* converted by the *Portuguese*. Their Language is one of their own, which (as much as I can find) is that called *Guber*, though much different; in some places they use

a broken Arabick. The chief Commodities are Gold, Silver, Copper, Ivory, Salt, Rice, Mill, Oyl, &c. It is divided into two Parts, which are;

1. Kingdom of *Monomugi*, on the N. 780 m. l. and 570 b. It contains, 1. *Chicova*, ch. T. *Chicova*; 2. *Moca*, ch. T. *Luanza-Feira*; 3. *Inhabaze*, ch. T. *Morango*; 4. *Sacumbe*, ch. T. *Estevan*; and, 5. *Galas*, ch. T. *Zembre*, ch. T. of the whole.

2. Kingdom of *Monomotapa*, containing all the S. Parts; 1050 m. l. and 800 b. divided into, 1. *Monomotapa*, ch. T. *Monomotapa*; 2. *Butua*, ch. T. *Butua*; and, 3. *Manica*, ch. T. *Matana-Feira*: ch. T. of the whole is *Monopotapa*.

Rivers of chiefest note are are four, viz. 1. *Zambre*, 2. *Zambaze*, 3. *Rio-de-Spirito Santo*, and 4. *Los-Infantes*.

Chief Mountains are those called *Magrice*.

The Principal Lake is that called *Lachaf*.

12. Castreria.

THE Coast of *Castreria* or the Land of *Libertines*, contains the most Southern parts of all *Africa*, almost incircling the Empire of *Monomotapa*; it extends from *Zanguebar* to *Congo*, along the Coasts, about 3600 miles (that is taking it in the largest extent) the breadth in the widest place not above 400 miles; in some

some places not above 130: it contains a part of the ancient *Ethiopia Inferior*, where *Sanson* places the *Anthropophagi*, but not known then; it is by some called *Quefrere*, and the Inhabitants *Hottentots*; called by the *Portuguez*, a *Costa dos Cafres*; and by the *Dutch*, *Kafrarie*, and *Landt der Kaffers*.

The *Cassers* themselves have not the least sign of Religion or Worship, living for the most part without either Law, Reason, or Government. Their Language is such as no Man could ever understand but themselves, being so inarticulate; it resembles the clucking of Hens, and gabbling of Turkeys; and as to their Manners, no Persons can be supposed to be more irrational and brutish.

These *Cassers* are distinguished into several Peoples and Names, as, 1. *Gorachonquas*, 2. *Goringhaiquas*, 3. *Gorinhaiquas*, 4. *Kochonquas*, 5. Great and Little *Kariguriquas*, 6. *Hofaas*, 7. *Chanionquas*, 8. *Kobonas*, 9. *Sonquas*, 10. *Namaquas*, 11. *Heusquas*, 12. *Brigondins*, &c. but have no Towns at all; but in this Country is the famous *Cape of Good Hope*, which is the most Southern Point in all *Africa*.

Under the name of *Castreria*, in the extent before-mentioned, are included, besides *Castreria* it self, the Kingdoms of, 1. *Quietara*, ch. T. *Mongalo*; 2. *Sofala*, ch. T. *Sofala*; 3. *Sodanda*, ch. T. *Bocra*; 4. *Chicanga*; ch. T. *Milani*. These lie on the E. of *Monomotapa*. Those on the W. are, 5. *Malemba*, ch. T. *Debzan*; and, 6. *Mataman*. These are all under their own Kings, for the most part Tributary to Mo-

Monomotapa and the Portuguese : ch. T. of the whole is *Sofala*.

Rivers of principal note are three, viz. 1. *Zembre*, 2. *Rio-de-Spirito-Sancto*, and 3. *Los-Infantos*.

The chief Mountain is that called *Mount-Table* at the *Cape of Good Hope*.

Islands.

THE *Africk* Isles are scattered about the great Ocean, on every side of *Africa*. They are chiefly ;

1. *Madagascar*, or the Isle of *St. Lawrence*, incol. *Madecase*, a famous Isle against *Zanguebar*, about 1050 m. l. and 300 b. the Inhabitants are *Mahometans* on the Coasts, and *Idolaters* in the midland. Their Language has some Affinity with the *Arabick*. Their chief Commodities are *Ginger*, *Cloves*, *red Sanders*, *Saffron*, *Amber*, *Wax*, *Gums*, *Chrystal*, *Ebony*, *Metals*, *Coconuts*, &c. It is subject to several Petty Princes, and the *French* have some of the Coasts.

It is not well discovered, but I find the names of these Provinces, viz. 1. *Carconossi*, 2. *Ampatres*, 3. *Caremboule*, 4. *Machicores*, 5. *Manhafelles*, 6. *Amboule*, 7. *Manaboule*, 8. *Matatanes*, 9. *Antavares*, 10. *Zefe-Hibrahim*, 11. *Manghabei*, 12. *Andravouche*, 13. *Vohe-mero*, 14. *Ancianacves*, 15. *Haxnringhers*, 16. *Vobits-Angombes*, 17. *Eringdranes*; and 18.

18. *Labefonti*, ch. T. are *Fanshere* and *Caremboule*.

2. Islands of *Cape Verde*, or *Green-Head*, are right against *Cape-Verde* in *Negroland*; subject to the Portuguese; in number ten, viz. 1. *St. Jago*, 2. *St. Anthony*, 3. *St. Vincents*, 4. *St. Luce*, 5. *St. Nicolas*, 6. *Isle of Sale*, 7. *Bonavista*, 8. *Mago*, 9. *Isle de Fuego*, and 10. *Brava*: ch. T. of these is *St. Jago*.

3. *Canary* Islands, on the Coast of *Bile-dulgerid*, belonging to the *Spaniards*, famous for their excellent Wines; they are in number seven, viz. 1. *Lancerota*, 2. *Ecorte-Ventura*, 3. *Canaria*, 4. *Teneriff*, 5. *Palma*, 6. *Ferro*, and 7. *Gomera*: ch. T. of these is *Canaria*.

4. The *Azores*, or the *Terceres*, on the N. W. of the *Canaries*, subject to the Portuguese; in number nine, viz. 1. *St. Michael*, 2. *St. Marries*, 3. *Tercera*, 4. *St. Graciosa*, 5. *St. George*, 6. *Fayal*, 7. *Pico*, 8. *Corvo*, and, 9. *Flores*: The ch. T. of these is *Angra*.

5. Of less note are, 1. *Zocotara*; nigh *Adel*, (under the *Arabians*,) ch. T. *Zocotara*; 2. *St. Hellens*, under the *English*; 3. *Annobon*; 4. *St. Thomas*; 5. *Princes Isle*: These three are under the Portuguese: 6. *Funnando*; 7. *St. Matthews*; 8. *Ascention*; with some others of less note.

Thus much for *A F R I C A*.

IV. AMERICA.

AMERICA has on the East the main *Atlantick* or Western Ocean; on the West the *Pacifick* Ocean or *Mar del Zur*; on the South where it ends in a Cone, the *Magalanick Streights*: The Northern Bounds are yet undiscovered. The known parts are situated between the 24th and the 348th degr. of Lon. and between the 63^d of N. and 55th degr. of S. Lat. being in length from *Hudson's Streights* to those of *Magalanica* about 7000 miles; and the breadth from the W. parts of *Peru* to the E. parts of *Brasil* about 3360 miles, but in the middle not above 60 miles: It goes by the name of the *New World*, and also the *West-Indies*; called by the *French l'Amerique*.

It was first found out by *Christopher Columbus*, a *Genouese*, in the year 1490; soon after discovered by many others. It is most plentifully stored with all *Spices* and *Fruits*, and blest with such abundance of *Gold*, that in many of their Mines they found more *Gold* than *Earth*: It has abundance of other excellent and rich *Commodities*; and has a great many *Creatures* of Strange Shapes and Natures, which (with the various sorts of *Plants* found here) would be sufficient to fill up large Volumes.

The

The Mountains and Languages here used are

Chief Mountains are the *Andes*, a vast Ridge of Mountains crossing South America.

Lakes of greatest account are, 1. *Parime*, and 2. that called *Fresh-Water-Sea*.

America is divided into two great Parts, viz. *North-America* and *South-America*; these are subdivided into ten Parts; which are, 1. *Canada*, 2. *New-England*, 3. *Florida*, 4. *New-Mexico*, 5. *New-Spain*, in *North-America*; 6. *Firm-*



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The *Religions* and *Languages* here used are mostly the same with the *Europeans* that govern these parts, except the *unconverted Natives*, who are all *Gentiles*, yet have some dark *Notions* of the *Souls Immortality*, and the *Rewards* and *Punishments* after this *Life*. They have almost as many *Tongues* as *Villages*; but those of *Mexico* and *Cusco* are understood in almost all parts of *America*; so it will be of little use to speak of the *Religions* and *Languages* in particular *Countries*, as I have done before; therefore I must desire the *Reader* not to expect it.

It is under the *Government* of the *Europeans* and the *Natives*. The *Europeans* are *Spaniards*, who possess the largest and richest *Provinces*: The *English*, who have considerable *Parts* in the *N. America*; *Portuguese*, *Dutch*, *French*. and *Danes*; The *Natives* have a great many small *Governments*, and oft maintain their *Liberty* as well in the known as the less discovered *Places*.

Rivers of principal Note are four, viz. 1. *Rio de la Plata*, 2. *River of Amazons*, 3. *Canada*, and 4. *Orenique*.

Chief Mountains are the *Andes*, a vast *Ridge* of *Mountains* crossing *South America*.

Lakes of greatest account are, 1. *Parime*, and 2. that called *Fresh-Water-Sea*.

America is divided into two great *Parts*, viz. *North-America* and *South-America*; these are subdivided into ten *Parts*; which are, 1. *Canada*, 2. *New-England*, 3. *Florida*, 4. *New-Mexico*, 5. *New-Spain*, in *North-America*; 6.

Firm-

Firm-Land, 7. *Peru*, 8. *Brasil*, 9. *Paraguay*, and 10. *Chile*, to which is joined *Magalantica*, in *South-America*. Besides these are the Isles.

1. Canada.

Canada is a very large Country not well discovered, under which name are comprehended most of the N. parts of *America*, reaching to the 63d degr. of Lat. It lies on the N. or N. W. of *New-England*, and is of large extent; but the true Magnitude cannot be given with any probable truth. It sometimes goes by the general name of *New-France*.

The known parts were first discovered, and are chiefly subject to the *French*, but are of no very great advantage to them. The *Savages* are distributed into several Nations under the Government of their *Sagamoses*, who are the eldest of their Families: The chief Town of the whole is *Quebeck*.

It is a cold Country, full of Woods, replenished with *Stags*, *Conies*, *Fowl*, and *Fish*. Their chief Commodities are *Beyers*, *Moose-skins*, *Furs*, *Stock-Fish*, *Whale-Oyl*, and a *Shell Fish* called *Esurgnuy*. Under this name are comprehended four Parts.

1. *New-Britain* or *Estotiland*, a Sea Province, containing all the N. parts; it is divided into, 1. *Estotiland*, and 2. *Terra de Labrador*.

brador or *Corterialis*. I find never a Town here.

2. *Canada*, a midland Province on the S. of *New-Britain*; it comprehends the Province of *Saguenay*, and has 23 sorts of People but never a Town.

3. *New-France*, or *la Nouvelle France*, a Sea Province on the S. E. of *Canada*, lying along the River *Canada*, 950 m. l. and 100 b: chief Towns are *Quebeck*, *Tadoussack*, and *Brest*.

4. *New-Scotland*, or *Accadie*, a sort of Peninsula on the S. of *New-France*, and the River *Canada*; it includes the Province of *Norembegue*, and is 440 miles long, and 320 broad: chief Towns are *Port-Royal* and *Quebec*.

Chief River is that vast one of *Canada*.

Principal Lake is that called *Fresh-Water-Sea*.

2. New-England.

Under the name of *New-England* I comprehend all the *English* Dominions which lie together in the Continent on the S. of *Canada*; situated between the 29th and the 310th degr. of Lon. and between the 30th and 35 min. and the 47th and 25 min. of Lat. being in length from the N. Parts of *New-England*, to the S. parts of *Carolina*, about 1140 miles; and the breadth in the widest place

place is about 360 miles. It is called by the French, *la Nouvelle Angleterre*. These Parts are sometimes called by the general name of *Virginia*.

These Parts were first discovered by the English, under the Conduct of the two *Cabots*, in the year 1497, and are now possessed by the English, and ruled by many Inferior Governours, under the protection of our King; The Natives likewise in several places have divers Lords, which they call by the name of *Werouns*. The chief Town of the whole is *Boston*.

The Air of these parts is very healthful and temperate, agreeing with our Constitutions; the Soil very rich and fertile, and produces many good Commodities, as *Tobacco*, *Corn*, *Fruits*, *Cattle*, *Deal-Boards*, *Iron*, *Tar*, *Bever*, *Furs*, *Silks*, *Cottons*, *Indigoes*, *Ginger*, *Rozen*, *Turpentine*, *Copper*, *Maize*, and many other. It comprehends seven Provinces, which are;

1. *New-England*, properly so called, a Sea Province, the most N. of these Dominions, bordering on *New-Scotland* and the River *Canada*; 370 m. l. and 270 b. divided into four Counties, viz. *Norfolk*, *Suffolk*, *Essex*, and *Middlesex*; ch. T. are *Boston*, *London*, and *Warwick*.

2. *New-York*, once *New-Netherland*, a Sea Province on the S. W. of *New-England*; 270 m. l. and 130 b. ch. T. are *New-haven* and *Milford*. To this belongs two Islands, viz. 1. *Long-Isle*, ch. T. *Ashford*; and, 2. *Manhattens*, ch. T. *New York*.

3. *New*

3. *New-Jersey*, a Sea Province, on the S. of *New-York*; 200 m. l. and 60 b. divided into two Parts; viz. 1. *West New-Jersey*, ch. T. *Elisburg*; and, 2. *East New-Jersey*, ch. T. *Elizabeth Town*, chief Town (as I take it) of both.

4. *Pensylvania*, more within the Land, on the W. of *New Jersey*, as much as is known is divided into six Counties, viz. *Philadelphia*, *Buckingham*, *Chester*, *New-Castle*, *Kent*, and *Sussex*: chief Town is *Philadelphia*.

5. *Maryland*, a Sea Province on the S. of *Pensylvania*; 180 m. l. and 120 b. divided into ten Counties, viz. *St. Mary's*, *Charles*, *Calvert*, *Anne*, *Arundal*, *Baltimore*, *Somerset*, *Dorchester*, *Talbot*, *Cecil*, and *Kent*; ch. T. are *Baltimore*, *Oxford* and *Arundal*.

6. *Virginia*, a Sea Province on the S. of *Maryland*; 360 m. l. and 240 b. divided into 19 Counties, viz. *Northampton*, *Norfolk*, *Naufmond*, *Isle of Wight*, *Surrey*, *Warwick*, *Henrico*, *James*, *York*, *Charles*, *Kent*, *Gloucester*, *Middlesex*, *Lancashire*, *Northumberland*, *Westmorland*, *Rappahanock*, and *Hartford*; ch. T. are *James-Town*, *Henry*, and *Wicomoco*.

7. *Principality of Carolina*, a Sea Province on the S. of *Virginia*, being that part of *Florida*, which was called *Florida-Francois*; 460 m. l. and 300 b. it contains the Counties of *Albemarle*, *Clarendon*, *Craven*, *Barkin*, and *Colleton*; chief Towns are *Charles-Town* and *Albemarle*.

Rives

Rivers of principal Note are four, viz. 1. *Hudson's River*, 2. *Delaware*, 3. *Sasquabanagh*, and 4. *Albemarle*.

Chief Mountains are the *Apelachian Hills*.

3. Florida.

Florida is a large Country lying on the S. W. of *New-England*, and on the N. of the Gulf of *Mexico*; situated according to the best Maps between the 26th and 30th min. and the 29th and 40th min. of Lon. and between the 25th and the 40th degr. of Lat. so that according to this extent it is in length from East to West about 1200 miles, and the breadth from North to South is about 600 miles; called by the *French*, *la Floride*; and by the *Spaniards*, *la Florida*.

It was first discovered by the *English* under the conduct of *Sebastian Cabot*, in the year 1497, but afterwards more fully by the *Spaniards*, Anno 1527, but is still very imperfectly discovered: the more known Parts are chiefly under the *Spaniards*; and some under the *French*, but are now driven out. The inland Parts are possessed by *Savages*, under the Government and Jurisdiction of divers *Paroustes* or *Caciques*, who are their Lords.

The Air is exceeding Temperate, the Soil very Rich and Fertile, and is extraordinary well stored with Venison and Fowl, having all sorts of excellent Fruits, and in several places rich

rich Furs, and an immense quantity of *Pearls*; and also has divers considerable Mines of *Gold* and *Silver*.

Here are a great many Provinces (of which we have the names of 43) but little known to us. The ch. T. that I find in the Midland is *Coca*, and the ch. T. in the Peninsula called *Tegeste*, are, *St. Augustin's*, *St. Mathea*, and *Vitacuchp*.

Rivers of greater note are two, viz. 1. *Chucagua*, and 2. that of the *Holy Ghost*.

Chief Mountains are those called *Apulachei*.

4. New Mexico.

Under the Name of *New Mexico* are comprehended all those Provinces and Countries which lie on the North Western parts of *America*, on the W. of *Florida*, having a very large extent, but the true Magnitude or Situation cannot be given. These Parts often are called by the general Name of *New Granada*; by the *Spaniards*, *el Nuevo Reyno, de Mexico*; and by the *French*, *le Nouveau Mexique*.

These Parts are very little known to us, those that are, are chiefly subject to the *Spaniards*, discovered by them by the means of *Fryer Marco de Niza*, in the year 1540; but of no account, being Poor and Barren, have few *Commodities* besides *Cattel* and such like. The Natives have their Governors called *Caciques*.

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Here are a great many Provinces, and as many sorts of People, different in their Language, Customs, and Mannors. The chief of these Provinces are, 1. *New Mexico*, 2. *New Granada*, 3. *Cibolo*, 4. *Quivera*, 5. *Marata*, and 6. *Anjan*. Of these, but more especially of the last there is much uncertainty: the ch. T. of all is *St. Fe*, or *New Mexico*.

The Island *California* comes also into this account, which (if the vulgar Maps be true) is about 1650 m. l. and 450 b. but very little discovered. The N. parts go by the Name of *New Albion*, partly under the *English*. I find not the Name of one Town, but only some Capes not worth the naming.

Chief Rivers are, 1. the North River, and 2. *Tecon*.

5. New Spain.

New Spain in the largest extent lies on the S. E. of *New Mexico*, and S. of *Florida*, washed on two sides with the Sea; situated between the 254th; and 293d degr. of Lon. and between the 7th and 20 min. and the 29 and 40 min. of Lat. being in length from the N. W. parts of *Cinaloa*, to the S. E. parts of *Veraguay*, about 2460 Miles; in breadth from *Cape de Corrientes* in *Xalisco*, to the Mouth of the River *Pulmas* in *Panaco*, about 760 miles, in some places but 150, and in others but 80 Miles wide. It is called by the *Indians* and some

some others, *Mexico*, oft giving the Name of *Mexicana* to North America; by the *Spaniards*, *la Nueva Espana*; and by the *French*, *la Nouvelle Espagne*.

As much as we can know it was for several Ages mostly subject to its own Kings, called the Kings of *Mexico*, being then a Noble and Flourishing Monarchy. In the Year 1521 it was conquered by *Spaniards*, under the conduct of *Francis Cortez*, and hath ever since remained subject to them, and is governed by a Vice-Roy, who has several other parts under his Dominions: It is the most considerable Country they have in these Parts: The ch. T. and the Vice-Roy's Seat is *Mexico*.

It is a Noble and Rich Country, the most populous of *America*; producing excellent Mines of Gold and Silver, and other Metals, with all sorts of Grains and Fruits: The chief Commodities besides, are Wooll, Cotton, Sugar, Silk, Cochenel, Scarlet, Feathers, Honey, Balm, Amber, Salt, Tallow, Hides, Tobacco, Ginger, with many Medicinal Drugs. It is divided into three great parts called Audiences, viz. *Guadulajara*, *New Spain*, and *Guatemala*: These are subdivided into twenty two Provinces; which are.

1. *Cinaloa*, *la Cinaloa*, a Sea Province, the most N. W. in this Country, bordering on *New Mexico*, and includes the Province of *Omesland*; 340 m. l. and 180 b. ch. T. is *St. Juan*.

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2. *Culiacan*,

2. *Culiacan, le Culiacan*, a Sea Province on the S. E. of *Cinaloa*; 230 m. l. and 160 b. ch. T. are *Culiacan* and *St. Michael*. In this Province lies another called *Tamochala*.

3. *New Biscay, la Nueva Vescia*, an inland Province, on the E. of *Culiacan*, including also the Province of *Topia*; 440 m. l. and 200 b. ch. T. are *St. Barbara*, and *St. Johns*.

4. *Zacaticas, los Zacaticas*, a midland Province on the S. of *New Biscay*; 360 m. l. and 150 b. ch. T. are *Zacaticas*, and *St. Martins*. Here is the Province of *Uxitipa*, ch. T. *St. Lewis*.

5. *Chiameltan, or Acaponeria*, a Sea Province on the S. W. of *Zacaticas*, and S. E. of *Culiacan*; 210 m. l. and 140 b. ch. T. are *Aquacara*, and *St. Sebastian*.

6. *Guadalajara, or Guadalaxara*, on the S. E. of *Chiameltan*, and S. of *Zacaticas*, a little part joyning to the Sea; 260 m. l. and 160 b. ch. T. are *Guadalajara* and *Zapiraco*. This includes the Province of *Centiquipague*.

7. *Xalisco, le Xalisco*, a Sea Province on the S. W. of *Guadalajara*; 180 m. l. and 175 b. It includes the Prov. of *Tepique*; ch. T. are *Xalisco* and *Compostella*.

These seven Provinces make up the Audience of *Guadalajara*, or the Kingdom of *New Galicia*.

8. Bishoprick of *Mechoacan, el Mechoacan*, a Sea Province on the E. of *Xalisco* and *Guadalajara*; 420 m. l. and 210 b. ch. T. are *Mecanacan* and *Colima*.

9. *Panuco*,

9. *Panuco, or Guastecan*, a Sea Province on the N. E. of *Mechoacan*; 300 m. l. and 220 b. including the Provinces of *Ajotuxetlan*, *Guastecan*, and *Xilotepeque*: ch. T. are *Panuco*, and *St. Jago-de-los-Vallos*.

10. Archbishoprick of *Mexico, incol. Themistania*, a Sea Province on the S. of *Panuco*; 330 m. l. and 200 b. containing the Provinces of *Mexitlan*, *Lateotlapa*, *Matalzingo*, *Cultepeque*, *Tuxcoco*, *Chalo*, *Suchimilco*, *Ilaluc*, *Coxca*, and *Acapulco*: ch. T. are *Mexico* and *Acapulco*.

11. Bishoprick of *Tlascala* or *Los-Angelos*, a Sea Province on the E. of *Mexico*, washed on two sides with it; 380 m. l. and 290 b. It includes the Pro. of *Tepeaco*: ch. T. are *Los Angeles* and *Hascula*.

12. *Guaxapa*, or the B. of *Antequera*, on the S. E. of *Tlascala*, washed on two sides with Sea; 360 m. l. and 150 b. containing the Provinces of *Mistica*, *Tutopeque*, *Zapoteca*, Vale of *Guaxaca*, *Guaxo-coalco*, *Gueztataxata*, and *Nixepa*: ch. T. are *Antequera* and *Aquatulco*.

13. *Tabasco*, a Sea Province on the E. of *Guaxapa*, by some comprehended in *Yucutan*; 260 m. l. and 50 b. ch. T. is *Port-Royal*, (an English Colony.)

14. *Yucutan, or Yucatan*, a Peninsula on the N. E. of *Tabasco*; 420 m. l. and 180 b. It contains the Provinces of *Chnaca*, *Yzmes*, *Cocomes*, and *Chetumal*: ch. T. are *Merida* and *Valladolid*.

These seven Provinces make up the Audience of Mexico, or New Spain, properly so called.

15. Bishoprick of *Chiapa*, la *Chiapa*, a midland Province on the S. of *Tabasco*; 240 m. l. and 100 b. containing the Provinces of *Chiapa*, *Zolales*, *Zeques*, and *Quelenes*: ch. T. are *Chiapa* and *St. Bartholomew*.

16. *Comucusco*, *Soconusco*, or *Guevetlan*, a Sea Province on the S. W. of *Chiapa*, oft comprehended in *Guatimala*; 200 m. l. and 90 b. ch. T. is *Guevetland*.

17. *Futimala*, a Sea Province on the S. E. of *Comucusco*; 400 m. l. and 100 b. containing the Provinces of *Tzalcos*, *Contales*, *Suchi-repec*, *Chilulteca*, *St. Salvador*, and *St. Miguel*; ch. T. are *St. Jago-de-Guatamala*, and *St. Salvador*.

18. *Vera-Pax*, or the Country of true Peace, incol. *Fuzulutlan*, a Sea Province on the N. or N. W. of *Guatimala*, and S. E. of *Chiapa*; 220 m. l. and 140 b. ch. T. is *Vera-Pax*.

19. *Honduras*, or la *Tierra de Hibueras*, a Sea Province on the E. of *Vera-Pax*, and N. E. of *Guatimala*; 550 m. l. and 210 b. ch. T. are *New Valladolid* and *Truxillo*.

20. *Nicaragua*, or *New Leon*, a Sea Province on the S. of *Honduras*; 440 m. l. and 220 b. containing the Ter. of *Nequecheri*, *Mabyth*, *Deria*, *Mafaya*, *Mandigua*, *Cacaboque*, *Cepeaco*, *Los Micos* and *Madira*: ch. T. are *Leon*, *Granada* and *Segovia*.

21. *Costa*.

21. *Costa Rica*, or the *Rich Coast*, on the S. E. of *Nicaragua*, oft reckoned part of it, washed on two sides with the Ocean; 300 m. l. and 200 b. It contains the Provinces of *Chomes*, and *Nicoya*: ch. T. are *Cartago* and *St. Nicoya*.

22. Dukedom of *Veragua*, almost on the E. of *Costa-Rica*, washed with the Ocean on two sides, and bordering on *South America*; 180 m. l. and 95 b. ch. T. are *Conception* and *St. Fe*.

These eight last named Provinces make up the Audience of *Guatimala*.

Rivers of principal Note are four, viz. 1. *Panuco*, 2. *Esquitlan*, 3. *Los Ynes*, and 4. *Tare*.

Chief Mountain may be reckoned *Potapepeck*, a burning Mountain in *Tlafcala*.

Lakes of chiefest account are, 1. *Nicaragua*, and 2. that of *Mexico*.

Canada, *New-England*, *Florida*, *New Mexico*, and *New Spain*, make up that part which is called *Mexicana* or *North America*; those that follow are in *South America*.

6. Firm-Land.

Under this Name are comprehended all the North parts of *S. America*, lying on the S. E. of *New Spain*, and situated between the 293 degr. and the 328th and 25 min. of Lon. and between the 10th and 40 min. of

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N.

N. and the 2 degr. and 40 min. of S. Lat. being in length from the Borders of *New Spain*, in *Panama*, to the Mouth of the River of *Amazons*, about 2160 miles, and in breadth from North to South about 700 miles. It makes up the two Countries of *Castello-del Oro*, or the *Golden Castile*, and *Guiana*, called by the *Spaniards*, *la Tierra Firme*; and by the *French*, *la Terre Ferme*.

Some of these Parts were first discovered by *Columbus* himself, afterwards a great part of it brought under the power of *Spain*, and now mostly under the Vice-Roy of *Mexico*, having the two Parliaments of *Panama* and of *New Granada*. The *French* and *Portuguese* have also some few places; the Natives maintain their Freedom in a great many places, and are commonly governed by the oldest of their Families.

It is a rich and fruitful Country, producing much *Venison*, *Fish*, and *Fowl*, the Air, though hot, yet wholsom. The chief Commodities are *Gold*, *Silver*, and other *Metals*, *Balsom*, *Rozin*, *Gums*, *Long-Pepper*, *Emeralds*, *Saphires*, *Jasper*, *Cassidrins*, and such like. It is divided into 11 Provinces; which are,

1. Government of *Panama*, or *Firm-Land*, a Sea Province, the most N. W. of all; 280 m. l. and 100 b. divided into, 1. *Panama*, ch. T. *Panama* and *Ponte-Bello*; an 2. *Darien*, ch. T. *Darien*.

2. Government of *Cartagena*, *Cartagena Nueva*, a Sea Province on the E. of *Panama*; 330 m. l. and 215 b. including the Country of *Uraba* :

Uraba: ch. T. are *Cartagena*, *St. Sebastian*, and *St. Maria*.

3. Government of *Popayan*, a Sea Province on the S. of *Cartagena*, comprehended sometimes under *New Granada*; 420 m. l. and 260 b. ch. T. are *St. Fe de Antiochia*, and *Caramanta*. Here is the Pr. of *Arma*, ch. T. *Arma*.

4. New Kingdom of *Granada*, incol. *Bagota*, an inland Province on the E. of *Popayan*, and together with it make the *Audience of Granada*; 420 m. l. and 380 b. ch. T. are *St. Fe de Bogota*, and *St. Miguel*.

5. Government of *St. Martha*, or *Sancta Martha*, a Sea Province on the N. of *New Granada*, and E. of *Cartagena*, 330 m. l. and 320 b. It contains the Pro. of *Euritacu*: ch. T. are *St. Martha* and *Ciudad-de-los-Reyes*.

6. Government of *Rio-de-la-Hacha*, or the River of *Torches*, a Sea Province on the E. of *St. Martha*; 220 m. l. and 170 b. ch. T. are *Rio-de-la-Hacha* and *Rancheria*.

7. Government of *Venezuela*, a Sea Province on the E. of *Rio-de-la-Hacha*, of counted a part of *Paria*; 440 m. l. and 380 b. ch. T. are *Venezuela* and *St. Jago de Leon*.

8. *Andaluzia*, *la Nueva Andaluzia*, sometimes called *Paria*, a Sea Province on the E. of *Venezuela*; 320 m. l. and 250 b. ch. T. are *Corduba* and *Morequinto*. In this are several Nations.

9. *Paria*, and inland Province on the S. of *New Andaluzia* and *Venezuela*, not well discovered, divided among several People, and having

having several Provinces : chief Town is *Malureguara*.

These nine Provinces are often called by the general Name of *Castells del Oro* or *Golden Castile* ; and setting aside *New Granada*, and *Popayan*, make up the Audience of *Panama*.

10. *Guiana* or *Wiapoco*, a Sea Province on the E. of *Paria* and *New Andalusia* ; 840 m. l. and 120 b. It has in it several Nations and Provinces : chief Towns are *Mosquero*, and *Wuetail*.

11. *Caribana*, incol. *Callinago*, an inland Province on the S. of *Guiana*, and E. of *Paria*, not well discovered : ch. T. is *Manoa*. This Province is many times comprehended under the Name of *Guiana*.

Rivers of principal Note are two, viz. 1. the great *Orenique*, and 2. that of *St. Martha*.

Chief Mountains are part of the *Andes*.

On the South of *Firm Land* lies the great Country of *Amazons* ; according to the Maps 1600 m. l. and 1000 b. in which are said to be 150 several Nations, but so little known to us, that I cannot find the Name of one Town, but only a vast River of that Name ; therefore I shall say no more of it, but pass on.

7. Peru

7. Peru.

THE Kingdom on *Peru* lies od the S. of *Firm-Land*, and on the W. of the Country of *Amazons*, along the *Pacifick Ocean* ; situated between the 29^d and the 31⁶th degr. of Lon. and between the 5th and 40 min. of N. and the 26th degr. of S. Lat. being in length from the N. parts of *Posito* to the S. parts of *Los Charcas* about 1960 miles, and in breadth in the widest part 850, in the middle but 390 miles. This Country gives the Name of *Peruana* to all South *America* ; it is called by the *Spaniards*, *el Peru*, and sometimes *el Piru* ; and by the *French*, *le Perou*.

As much as we can know of it it was governed by its own Hereditary Kings for above 300 years, till the year 1533 it was conquered by the *Spaniards*, under the conduct of one *Pizarro*, of very mean Birth ; it has ever since been a Member (and a very considerable one) of the *Spanish* Monarchy, and is governed by a Vice-Roy, whose Seat is at *Lima*. Many parts still keep their Freedom.

It is the most considerable Country in S. *America*, and said to be one of the richest in the World, producing such vast quantities of *Gold* and *Silver*, which are of prodigious advantage to the *Spaniards* : The other *Commodities* are *Pearls*, *Cotton*, *Tobacco*, *Chochenel*, *Medicinal Drugs*, and such like. It is divided

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into

into three Juridicial Resorts or Audiences, viz. *Lima*, *Quito*, and *Charcas*, but more properly into 7 Provinces, which are,

1. *Posito*, a Sea Province, the most N. in this Country, bordering on *Firm-Land*, and is taken out of the Government of *Popayan*; 410 m. l. and 280 b. ch. T. are *Posito*, or *Popayan*, and *Cali*.

2. *Los Quixos*, an inland Province on the S. of *Posito*, part of the Audience of *Quito*; 330 m. l. and 190 b. It includes the Prov. of *Canela*, (and some say *Pacamores*) ch. T. are *Baesa*, and *Avila*.

3. *Pacamores*, an inland Province on the S. of *Los Quixos*, usually comprehended in it, part of the Audience of *Quito*; 370 m. l. and 230 b. it includes the Prov. of *St. Juan de Salinas*, or *Iguan-Sango*: ch. T. are *Valladolid* and *Loyala*.

4. *Quito*, a Sea Province on the W. of *Pacamores*, *Los Quixos*, and S. W. of *Posito*, part of the Audience of *Quito*; 600 m. l. and 300 b. ch. T. are *Quito*, *Rio-Bamba*, and *Cuenca*.

5. *Peru*, or the Audience of *Lima*, a Sea Province on the S. of *Quito* and *Pacamores*; 1000 m. l. and 420 b. divided into two Provinces; viz. 1. *Lima* or *Los Reys*, ch. T. *Lima*; and, 2. *Cusco*, ch. T. *Cusco*: *Lima* is chief Town of both.

6. *Los Charcas*, part of the Audience of *Los Charcas*, a Sea Province on the S. of *Peru*; 600 m. l. and 500 b. including the Pro. of *Chicas*, ch. T. are *La Plata*, and *Potosi*.

7. *La*

7. *La Sierra*, the rest of the Audience of *Los Charcas*, an inland Province on the E. of *Los Charcas*, and S. E. of *Peru*; 600 m. l. and 300 b. including that of *Collao*: ch. T. is *St. Creux-de-Nueva*.

Rivers of principal Note are two, viz. 1. *Maragnon*, and 2. *Defenaguedera*.

Principal Mountains are the *Andes*, which pass through the whole Country.

8. Brasil.

Brasil is separated from *Peru* by the great Country of the *Amazons*, and part of *Paraguay*, containing the most Western Parts of all *America*, taking it in the largest extent; it is situated according to the Maps between the 320th and 348th and 13 min. of Lon. and between the first, and the 23d and 30 min. of S. Lat. being in length from E. to W. about 1600 miles, and in breadth from N. to S. about 1500 miles. When first discovered it was called the Country of the *Holy Cross*; called by the *Portuguez*, *O Brasil*; by the *French*, *le Bresil*; and by the *Italians*, *il Brasile*.

Those parts that are known were discovered, as it is said, by the *Portuguese*, under the conduct of *Pedro Alvarez de Capralis*, who possessed themselves of it the same time, Anno 1501, and do still enjoy it; but they have only the *Coasts* and some few Leagues (comparatively) within the Land: Their chief Town is *St. Salvador*.

Salvador. The Inlands are inhabited by Barbarous Nations, who still maintain their Freedom.

Though it is under the *Torid Zone*, yet the Country is temperate enough, and the Air wholsom. It produces great quantities of *Red Wood* called *Brasil Wood*, and abundance of *Sugar*; other *Commodities* are *Amber*; *Rozin*, *Bala*, *Tobacco*, *Train-Oyl*, *Confitures*, &c. It may be divided into two principal parts, which are;

1. The *Coasts*, containing 13 Captainships; viz. 1. *Para*, ch. T. *Para*; 2. *Siara*, ch. T. *Siara*; 3. *Maragnon*, ch. T. *Maragnon*; 4. *Rio Grand*, ch. T. *Reyes*; 5. *Paraybach*, ch. T. *Parayba*; 6. *Tamaraca*, ch. T. *Tamaraca*; 7. *Parnambuco*, ch. T. *Parnambuco*; 8. *Bahia*, ch. T. *St. Salvador*; 9. *Ilheos*, ch. T. *Ilheos*; 10. *Seregippe*, ch. T. *Seregippe*; 11. *Porto-Seguro*, ch. T. *Porto-Seguro*; 12. *Spirito Santo*, ch. T. *Spirito Santo*; 13. *Rio-Janetro*, ch. T. *St. Sebastian*; and 14. *St. Vincent*, ch. T. *St. Vincent*.

2. The *Inlands*, containing the more *Western* Parts, but little discovered at present; inhabited by great many different Nations and People, of various *Manners* and *Languages*; of which are the *Toupinambous*, the *Morguices*, and the *Tapuyes*; here are many other, but not worth naming. I find not one Town in these parts.

Rivers of principal note are, 1. *Maragnon*, 2. *Sipe*, and 3. *Rio-de-Francisco*.
Mountains of note I find not.

9. Paraguay.

Paraguay, taken in the greatest extent is a very large Country on the S. E. of *Brasil*, E. of *Peru* and *Chile*, and S. of the Country of *Amazons*, situated between the 303d and the 338th degr. of Lon. and between the 15th and the 27th degr. of S. Lat. being in length from the W. parts of *Tucuman*, to the E. parts of *Guayra*, about 1900 miles; and the breadth from the N. parts of the *Propper-Paraguay*, to the mouth of *Rio-de-la-Plata*, about 1500 miles. It is often called by the name of *Rio-de-la-Plata*, and sometimes the Country *Feathers*.

This Country, as much as is known, was first discovered by *John Dias de Solis*, a Spanish Adventurer, in the year 1515, who was there slain, the Design was prosecuted by others, but not successfully till Anno 1540, it was possessed by the Spaniards, who have ever since kept it; and is now governed by the Vice-Roy of *Peru*, who has a Governour at *Assumption* the Metropolis of this Country.

This Country is very pleasant and delightful, abounding in *Corn*, *Vineyards*, *Fruit-Trees*, and *Cattle* in abundance; but not so rich as some others in these Parts; the other *Commodities* are some *Gold* and *Silver*, with *Brass*, and *Iron*, *Sugars*, and *Amethysts*. It is divided into 7 Provinces, whose magnitude

I shall venture to set down as I find in *Berry's* Maps.

1. *Paraguay*, properly so called, an inland Province the most N. in the Country, bordering on the Country of *Amazons*; 860 m. l. and 330 b. ch. T. are *Villa-Rica*. and *Mara-jon*.

2. *Chaco*, an inland Province on the W. of *Paraguay*, properly so called; 950 m. l. and 650 b. ch. T. is *Conception*.

3. *Tucuman*, an inland Province on the S. W. of *Chaco*, reckoned a distinct Country, 1090 m. l. and 480 b. it includes the Pr. of *Trapaland*, or *Tierra de la Sal*: ch. T. are *Jago de Estero*, and *St. Miguel*.

4. *Rio-de-la-Plata*, or the *Silver River*, on the E. of *Tucuman*, and S. of *Chaco*, joining to Sea, 800 m. l. and 300 b. chief Towns are *Assumption* and *Buenos-Ayres*,

5. *Parana*, a midland Province on the N. E. of *Rio-de-la-Plata*, and S. of *Paraguay*, 540 m. l. and 240 b. chief Towns are *Itapoa* and *Acarai*.

6. *Guayra*, an inland Province on the N. E. of *Parana*, and S. of *Paraguay*; 800 m. l. and 360 b. chief Towns are *Ciudad-Real*, or *Guayra*, and *Villa-Rica*.

7. *Uruguay*, or *Urvaig*, a Sea Province on the S. W. of *Guayra*, and S. of *Parana*; 960 m. l. and 430 b. chief Towns are *Los-Reyes* and *Conception*.

These have in them many other inferior Provinces, and People, which own not the Spaniards; they are not worth the naming.

The

The principal River is *Rio-de-la-Plata*, or *Paraguay*, the greatest River in the World.

Chief Mountains are some Branches of the *Andes*.

10. Chile.

Chile lies on the W. of *Paraguay*, and S. of *Peru*, along the *Pacifick* Ocean, situated between the 297th and 307th and 30 min. of Lon. and between the 26th and the 47th degr. of S. Lat. being in length from North to South about 1260 miles, and in breadth from East to West in the widest place about 450 miles: It is called by the Spaniards, *el Cile*; and by the French, *le Chili*.

It was first of all discovered by the Spaniards under *Almagro de Alvarado*, about the year 1544, and soon after possessed themselves of it, (but with great Opposition.) and still hold it, being ruled by a Governor under the Viceroy of *Peru*; his Seat is at *Conception*, but the chief Town is *St. Jago*. The Natives (the chief of which are the *Aranques*) maintain their Freedom in many places, and governed by their Captains.

It is a very cold Country in respect of its situation, but withal extraordinary rich, producing vast quantities of *Gold*, said to be the finest in the World; as also *Copper* and other Metals likewise *Ostrages*, *Corn*, *Maize*, *Honey*, &c. It is divided into three Provinces, which are,

1. *Chile*

1. *Chile* properly so called, a Sea Province on the N. bordering on *Peru*; 560 m. l. 240 b. containing the Tracts of *St. Jago*, *Quil-lata* and *Serena*, chief Towns are *St. Jago* and *Serena*.

2. *Imperial*, a Sea Province, on the S. of the *Proper Chile*; 730 m. l. and 210 b. containing *Imperial*, *Angoli*, *Conception*, *Chilani*, *Chiloe*, *Osono*, *Baldivia*, and *Villa-Rica*; chief Towns are *Baldivia*, *Conception*, and *Imperial*. To this is joined the Isle of *Chilue*, chief Town *Castro*.

3. *Chucuito*, or *el Cuyo*, an inland Province on the E. of *Imperial* and *Proper Chile*; 560 m. l. and 220 b. containing the two Tracts of *Mendoza*, and *St. Juan-de-la-Frontera*; ch. T. *Mendoza* and *Oramante*.

Chief Rivers are 1. *Bioheo*, 2. *Maipo*, and 3. *Coquinbo*.

Principal Mountains are some of the *Andes*.

On the S. and S. E. of *Chile* lies the Country of *Magalanica*, *Chica*, or the Country of *Patagons*, according to the Maps 1200 m. l. and 480 b. a poor Country, and very little known to us, neither can we find any Town of Note in it.

Islands.

Islands.

THE *American* Isles lie scattered about the Ocean, chiefly on the E. of *America*. They are,

1. *New-found-land*, right against *England* about 1800 miles distant from it, and not very far from *New-France*; 400 m. l. and 300 b. including a Province called *Avallon*; it belongs to the *English*, and a little part of it to the *French*. I find no Towns here, but several excellent Bays.

2. *Bermudaz*, or the Summer Isles, a knot of very small Isles, (some say 400 at least) nigh S. of *New-found-land*, right against *Carolina*, 480 m. from it; they are subject to the *English*; the chief of them is called *St. George*, divided into 9 Tribes, or Cantreds, and to each Tribe is a Burrough.

3. The *Lucayes*, a knot of Isles, about 14 in number, on the S. W. of *Bermudaz*, nigh the Coast of *Florida*, belonging mostly to the *Spaniards*, the chief of them are *Lucayone*, *New Providence*, (under the *English*) *Bahama*, and *Guahani*, the first discovered of all *America*.

4. *Cuba* once *Ferdinanda*, a large Island on the S. W. of *Lucayes*; 680 m. l. and 100 b. once containing the Provinces of *Mayzi*, *Bayamo*, *Cuebay*, *Cauguey*, *Matanza*, *Xagua*, *Hubana*, and *Uhi ma*

Uhima, chief Towns are *Havana*, and *St. Jago*. It is subject to the *Spaniards*.

5. *Jamaica*, or *Jamaco*, on the S. of *Cuba*, 150 m.l. and 60 b. divided into 11 Precincts, viz. *Port-Royal*, *St. Katherines*, *St. Johns*, *St. Andrews*, *St. Davids*, *St. Thomas*, *Clarendon*, *St. James*, *St. Annes*, *St. Mary's*, and *St. Georges*; chief Towns are *Port-Royal*, *St. Jago* and *Sevil*. It was once under the *Spaniards*, but now the *English*.

6. *Hispaniola*, *Espannola*, or *St. Domingo*, on the E. of *Jamaica*; 440 m. l. and 120 b. formerly divided into several little Provinces, but now out of use, chief Towns are *St. Domingo* and *Ilcotuy*; it is under the *Spaniards*, ruled by a Governour which commands all the Isles. Some of the W. parts are possessed by the *French*.

7. *Porto-Rico* or *Boriquen*, on the E. of *Hispaniola*, not far from it; 120 m. l. and 40 b. subject to the *Spaniards*, ch. T. are *Porto-Rico* and *St. Germans*. To the E. of *Porto-Rico*, lies an Isle called *Mona*; and on the W. of it lies another called *Monico*, both belonging to *Porto Rico*.

These four last, with some others of lesser Note, are called by the general name of *Antilles*.

8. The *Caribbee* Islands or the *Canabals*, a knot of small Isles on the S. E. of *Porto-Rico*, belonging to the *English*, *French*, and *Dutch*; the chief are *Barbadoes*, *St. Christophers*, *Antego*, *Mevis* *Dominica*, *Monferat*, *Anguilla*, *Barbada*, *Guadaloupe*, *Grenada*, *St. Vincent*,

cent, *Tobago*, *St. Martin*, with many others of less note.

Here are several other Islands in many parts of the Ocean, but of no great Note.

Thus much for *A M E R I C A*.

Terra

Terra Incognita.

Besides these four Quarters, there are several less known parts, that go by the name of *Terra Incognita*. It may be divided into two parts, which are,

1. *Terra Borealis Incognita*, containing, 1. *Tasata*, on the N. of *Asia*; 2. *Nova Zembla*; and, 3. *Greenland*, or *Spitzberg*, on the N. of *Europe*; 4. *Artick-Lands*; 5. *New-Denmark*; 6. *New N. Wales*; 7. *New S. Wales*; these on the N. of *America*; and, 8. *Jeffo* or *Zedso*, on the N. W. of *America*, &c.
2. *Terra Australis Incognita*, containing, 1. The Land of *Papous*; 2. *New-Holland*, both on the S. E. of *Asia*; 3. *Terra-del-Fuego*, on the S. of *America*; 4. *New-Guinea*; 5. *New Zeland*; 6. The Land of *Quir*; these on the S. W. or W. of *America*, with many others.

A N

A N

A P P E N D I X

Concerning

R U L E S

To make a Large and Compleat

GEOGRAPHY,

With the

Great Uses of that Science.

I N proposing of these Rules, I design, that none should be wanting which ought to be observed in the making of the largest and most compleat Volume: Therefore I shall add several more than were in the first Edition, and insist a little more particularly on some of them, and set some in a better Order. In every particular Country it will

will be convenient to be observed as much as the Subject will permit. They are as following.

1. Its *Name*, wherein is to be shewn all the Ancient and Modern *Appellations*, with their *Etymologies*.
2. Its *Bounds*, how and by what Marks separated from other *Countries* and *Provinces*.
3. Its *Situation*, between what *Degrees* of *Longitude* and *Latitude* it lies; and the distance in Miles from the *Poles*, *Tropicks*, and *Æquator*.
4. What *Climes* and *Zones* it lies under, with the longest (Summer and Winter) days in the North, South, and Middle Parts.
5. What Remarkable *Stars* pass over it, their rise and stay above the *Horizon*, the *Obliquity*, *Quantity*, and *Celerity* of their Motion, according to *Copernicus*.
6. Its *Magnitude*, shewing its *Length*, *Breadth*, *Circuit*, *Content* in square Miles and Acres; as also its *Form* and *Figures*; compared with other *Countries*.
7. What it was formerly *Famous* for.
8. Its chief *Rivers* described, shewing their *Length*, *Greatness*, and *Depth*, their *Celerity*, *Cataracts*, &c. as also their *Rise* and *Course*, what *Countries*, *Provinces*, &c. they divide or pass through, what *Cities*, and *Towns* they Water, with their fall into the Sea, &c.
9. The principal *Lakes*, shewing their *Magnitude*, *Depth*, *Use*, quantity of *Fish*, *Physical* qualities of the Water, &c.

10. Seas,

10. *Seas*, *Bays*, *Creeks*, *Harbours*, *Havens*, &c. described; shewing their *Conveniency*, *Safety*, *capacity* of the *Ports*, with all the *Advantages* of *Trade*, &c.

11. Its chief *Mountains*, shewing their *Situation*, *Extent*, *Geometrical* height and content, *quality* of the *Air* on them, with all *Physical* *Proprieties*, &c.

12. The several *Capes*, and *Promontories*, described with their distances from places of *Note*, and their *conveniency* to *Navigators*.

13. The *Forests*, *Woods*, remarkable *Desarts*, *Rocks*, *Caves*, &c. described.

14. The *Quality* of the *Air*, as to its *Heat* and *Cold*, *Salubrity*, and *Insalubrity*; with the *Rains*, *Winds*, *Storms*, *Tempests*, *Meteors*, with the *Earthquakes*, *Subterranean Damps*, &c. which are most usual in it; and the *Philosophical* *Reasons* for them.

15. the *Nature* and *Quality* of the *Soil*, as to its *Sterility* and *Fertility*, with all the *Proprieties* belonging to *Moisture* and *Driness*, and the *Marshes*, *Bogs*, *Barren* and *Uncultivated* *Places*.

16. Its *Natural Productions*, shewing the number of the several *Genius* and *Species* of *Trees*, *Plants*, *Herbs*, and such like as are known.

17. A more-particular account of the several *Corns*, *Grains*, *Fruits*, and such like shewing their *Nature* and *Use*, and comparing them with ours.

18. The

18. The *Mines* of *Gold*, *Silver*, and other *Metals*, shewing the *Quantities*, *Riches*, and *Advantage* of 'em.

19. Its *Stone Quarries*, *Coal Pits*, and such like.

20. Its *Riches*, wherein it consists, with its *Manufactures* and *Commodities* vented into other Parts; with the *cheapness* and *deariness* of vulgar Things, compared with ours.

21. Its *Number* and *Name* of all the several *Beasts*, both *wild* and *tame*, describing those that are uncommon, and comparing the rest with ours.

22. Likewise all its *Birds*,
23. Its *Fishes*, as many as } described and
are known. } compared
24. *Serpents* and remarkable } with ours.
Insects.

25. All its *Wonders* of *Art* and *Nature*.

26. Of its ancient *Inhabitants*, shewing all that is necessary, or can be known of them.

27. What *Eminent Men* both for *Arms* and *Learning* it has produced, with their due *Characters*.

28. Of its present *Inhabitants*, shewing their *Original*, *Descent*, and *Number*, as much as is known.

29. Their *Names* and *Surnames*.

30. Their *Shape*, *Colour*, *Stature*, *Beauty*, *Strength*, *Swiftness*, with all the *Excellencies* and *Defects* in their Bodies.

31. The *length* of their *Lives*, with the *Diseases* and *Distempers* most proper to them; and the vulgar way of curing of 'em.

32. The

32. The *Natural Genius*, *Dispositions*, and *Humours* of both Men and Women.

33. The peculiar *Arts*, *Ingenuities*, *Mechanical Inventions*, and such like, they are most Skill'd in, and what Things of Note they were the Inventers of.

34. Their *Virtues*, } most Naturally in-

35. Their *Vices*, } clining to.

36. Their peculiar *Customs* in their *Visits*, *Salutations*, *Drinking*, and all other *Actions*.

37. Their common *Diet*, and manner of *Eating*, with their *Feasts*, and such like.

38. Their *Apparel*, both of Men and Women, compared with ours.

39. Their usual *Household Stuff*, *Furniture*, and all other *Conveniences*.

40. The Manner of *bringing up*, *Educating*, and *Schooling* their Children.

41. The several *Trades*, *Employments*, manner of getting their *Living*; with their *Merchandise* to other *Countries*, and their *Navigation*, with the advantage thereof.

42. Their *Buildings* and publick *Works*, with the *Architecture* and *Strength* of their *Temples*, publick and private *Houses*, *Ships*, &c.

43. The *Manner*, *Strength*, *Form*, and *Regularity* of their *Fortifications* of *Cities*, *Towns* and *Castles*.

44. Their *Gardens*, *Orchards*, *Walls*, *Grotto's*, and all other places of *Pleasure*.

45. All their extraordinary and ordinary *Sports* and *Pastimes*; as also their *Conveniences* for *Fishing*, *Fowling*, *Hawking*, *Hunting*, &c.

L

46. Their

46. Their usual manner of *Travelling* by Land or Water, and of the conveniency of sending of *Letters*, by *Posts*, *Carriers*, &c. with all the chief *Roads*.

47. Their *Inns*, and *Houses of Entertainment*, with their *Accommodation* for *Strangers*.

48. Their *Hospitals*, *Work-Houses*, and all other publick places of *Charity*.

49. Their *Baths*, with their *Medicinal Use*.

50. Their *Universities*, shewing their *Number*, *Antiquity*, *Fame*, *Colledges*, *Endowments*, &c.

51. The divers *Languages* here spoken; shewing the *Original*, *Composition*, *Goodness*, *Defects*, *Dialects*, *Characters*, &c.

52. The several *Religions* here practised, with the principal *Points*, *Divisions*, difference from each others, *Ceremonies*, &c.

43. Their *Marriages*, shewing the number and liberty of their *Wives*, with all the *Customs* belonging to that Solemnity.

54. Their *Burials*, with all the *Customs* and *Ceremonies* thereto belonging.

55. Their *Computation* and way of *Numbring*, with their manner of dividing the *Times* and *Seasons*, with all their *Festivals*, and such like.

56. *Measures* and *Weights* of }
all sorts. }

57. *Coins* of *Gold*, *Silver*, and } compared
Brass. } with ours.

58. The *Government*, shewing the *Original* and *Fundamental Constitutions*, how *Absolute* or *Limited* it is, good *Properties*,—*Diseases* or *Defects*

Defects of it, with their *Remedies*, &c. compared with others.

59. The *Extent* of the *Kings* or *States Dominions* in other *Countries*, if there be any.

60. The *King's Titles* and *Arms*.

61. His ordinary and extraordinary *Revenues*, and all the several ways of raising them, as by *Taxes*, *Imposts*, *Excise*, &c.

62. His *Forces* by Sea and Land, shewing the number of the *Militia* and standing *Troops*, with the ways of raising them, and the *Martial Discipline*, and manner of *Fighting*; as also the whole strength of the *Nation*.

63. The *Inferiour Governments*, in *Provinces*, *Counties*, and *Towns*, whether *Military* or *Civil*; as also every *Sovereignty*.

64. The *Ecclesiastical Government*; with the Number and Names of all the *Archbishopsricks*, *Bishopsricks*, *Abbies*, and such like; shewing their *Priviledges*, *Power*, *Revenues*, &c.

65. The *Established Laws* of the *Land*, shewing their *Nature*, *Force*, *Advantage*, or *Disadvantage*, comparing them with others; as also the several *Punishments* of *Offenders*.

66. All their several *Courts* of *Judicature*.

67. The *Nobility*, shewing their *Number*, *Precedency*, *Priviledges*, *Power*, and *Revenues*, &c.

68. All the great *Offices* and *Places* of *Honour* in the *Nation*, and more particularly all the *Orders* of *Knighthood*.

69. The particular *Priviledges* belonging to *Persons* of every *Rank*.

70. A General History of it, relating all the several Governments, Sovereignties, and Revolutions that ever were; with a Catalogue of the Kings, Governours, &c. as also a short account of the best Historians that writ of it.

71. The Ancient Division, shewing the Bounds and Extent of the Provinces, that were in all Ages; and shewing the difference from the Modern.

72. The present Division, both Civil and Ecclesiastical. After this must be a particular Description of all the several Provinces, Counties, and Subdivisions; shewing their Names, Bounds, Situations, Dimensions, Products, Riches, and many other Things: In these ought to be described all the Cities, Towns, Forts, Ports, and Castles; shewing all Things that are necessary to be known, especially all Historical Transactions, which ought to be intermixed all the way. Of this part I might add a great many more Particulars.

The most considerable Writers of Geography among the Ancients, were Ptolomy, Pliny, Strabo, Dionysius, Mela, Aledrifi the Nubian Geographer, &c. Of later times, we have Niger, Munster, Mercator, Ortelius, Boterius, Maginus, Bertius, Cluverius, Avity, Brietius, Johnson, Bleau, Riccioli, and others: These are in Latin. Our English Geographers are chiefly, Grimston, Heylin, Speed, Ogleby, Bloom, Authors of the English Atlas; with the lesser ones of Morden, Meritan, Seller, Moor, Chamberlain, Clark, with others too many here to name.

Those

Those that made Geographical Dictionaries, (which Things would be of special Use in this design,) are, Stephanus Byzantinus, Epitomized by Hermolaus Barbarus, which caused the loss of it: Of later times, were, Ortelius, Ferrarius, Dillingham, (who corrected Ferrarius) Baudrand, Hoffman, and Lloyd: These are in Latin. We have only two more in our own Tongue. viz. Bobun, and Du Val a Translation. There are also a great many Descriptions of particular Countries which I shall not trouble the Reader withal.

The most considerable Travellers are, Morison, Sandys, Herbert, Wheeler, Madeflo, de la Valles, Tavernier, Thevenot, Charden, Brown, Struys, D. of Holstein's Ambassadors, and many other Embassies into China, Tartary, Russia, and other Places: As also the lesser ones of Ray, Lassels, Blunt, Barnet, Vauschal, Baritti, Glanius, Sharp, Magalans, &c.

The Principal Map-makers I find, are Sanson, Du Val, Bleau, and Jallot, French-Men; De Wit, Vischer, Ortelius, Johnson, and Van Loon, Dutch-Men; And Berry, Speed, Seller, Morden, Lea, Moll, and Overton, English-Men.

A Work of this Perfection is still much wanted, and though many have been done; yet either for want of Money, Time, Judgment, or good Method, have been very defective even in those Parts that might have been easily more perfected; and if this were once done, it would certainly prove very much to the Glory of our own Nation: But

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from the Universality of this Subject arise many Difficulties : For that Person that undertakes it, (or any other as it ought to be) must be much more than that which is strictly called a *Geographer*, that is an *Universal Scholar*; for no Man can make due Reflections upon these several Heads, but such as have a considerable Skill in all Arts and Sciences ; and Endowed with all sorts of *Learning*. He must be an *Etymologist*, an *Astronomer*, a *Geometrician*, a *Natural Philosopher*, a *Husbandman*, an *Herbalist*, a *Mechanick*, a *Physician*, a *Merchant*, an *Architect*, a *Linguist*, a *Divine*, a *Politician*, one that understands the *Laws* and *Military Affairs*, an *Herald*, an *Historian*, and what not ? For this is a *Science* so general, as it is defin'd to be a Description of the Earth, so it may be said to be a Description of all Things in the Earth ; so that there can be no Art or Science, no Ingenuity, Invention, or any thing that deserves the Observation of the Curious, but may be well comprehended under the name of *Geography*, except *Astronomy* alone.

Whether all Arts and Sciences are best to be Studied by one Person, or only one or two, is a Question too copious and difficult for me to Answer, which I shall leave to riper Judgments. Indeed this foolish Humour of aiming at all Things has very much prevail'd over the more unthinking part of Mankind ; and that saying of *Aliquis in omnibus & nihil in Singulis*, (though I believe invented by some lazy Person that hated Industry) may be

be too well applyed to many Men ; but yet common Experience shews us, that many Persons are capable of arriving to a very high degree of Perfection in most Arts and Sciences, (though indeed never was any Man compleatly perfect in one) of which I might mention several Instances in our own Nation. Where these are all brought in with so good Skill and Method, and with such pleasing varieties ; they must certainly prove of vast Use to Men of good Judgment ; and of no small Advantage to those of meaner Faculties ; only to *Fops* and *Fools* may be injurious, such as are always troubling of Men with their Impertinencies, swell'd and ready to burst with every little Notion, till they have vented it to the next Company, and that very often, to the great disadvantage of the Author, their Commendations alone being enough to provoke Scandal. This is an Injury which many good Writers have Reason to complain of.

But now to come closer to the Business ; since *Geography* is of so Universal a Nature, having such general Use and large Extent, as (in one Sence) to comprehend every part of *Knowledge* ; (which the Rules before proposed are alone a sufficient Proof :) All Things that can be said in Commendation of it (in this Sence) may be applied to all Learning in general ; and for that Reason I shall look upon it at present in a more strict Sence, as a *Science* distinct from others ; and shall endeavour to give it its true Commendations, shewing that this Science far excels all others, as to

the advantage of Knowledge : Not that I am any ways of the Humour of many Authors, who give the Highest Commendations to that Subject they write of, bringing all things under that Head, and making that to be the only Subject in the World ; and this is done with small Argument, but with a great many flourishing Pieces of *Rhetorick*, which are often made use of more to confound than to improve our Judgments : But that this Science excels all others, is shewn in these two Particulars, *viz.* Its *Facility*, and *General Use*. Of the first, how easie and intelligible it is to all Persons whatsoever, when others are more difficult ; and require a peculiar *Genius* and Affection ; I shall say nothing of being so well known by all that have but a small Skill in this Science. Of the *Uses* of it, I shall say something ; but I shall mention as few things as conveniently I can, that I might not be too troublesome to the Patient Reader.

First there can be no Science more necessary, or of greater use to a *Divine* ; or will conduce more to the true Advancement of Piety and a Godly Life than this, when rightly applied : First, for the true observing of the vast variety of God's Works, His Infinite Power in Creating, and his Infinite Wisdom in disposing and ordering all the Things of this Life, the Contemplation of which is a Blessing so great, that no less than *Man* is capable of it, and may be said to be one end of his Creation : This Subject is too

copious

copious to be treated of particularly, but the right Consideration of these things is sufficient to baffle the crafty Wit of Atheists, and Profane Persons : so that it seems those that are ignorant of this World, do in some sort despise the Creation.

Another Advantage a *Divine* has from this Science, is by the right observing God's peculiar *Providence* in governing of all Nations and Kingdoms, after so many several ways, and on this depends the greatest part of our Happiness in this Life ; for to some People He gives hard and very severe Governments, where all are little less than Slaves, the common consequence of which are extream Poverty, uncomfortable Lives, disturb'd minds, which are wholly unfit for Learning, and Base, Ignoble, Cowardly Dispositions : but to others He gives mild and moderate Governments, where the People are very happy under such Protections, and can freely enjoy, with a grateful Mind, all those Blessings that Liberty, good Laws, Riches, Learning and Innocent Recreations can afford them. From hence we may perceive the Punishments and Rewards of this Life, which are done according to God's Infinite Wisdom and good Pleasure.

A third Advantage that every *Divine* has from *Geography*, is for the true Understanding of all *Ecclesiastical Histories*, (which are things that I presume no Man that bears the Name of a *Divine* ought to be ignorant of) but more especially those of the *Holy Scriptures*,

L. 5

tures, by which are found the different Bounds, Extent, Borders, and Situation of all those Countries and Provinces that were the Scenes of all the Great Actions therein mentioned; Then for the several Travels of all the Famous Persons; such as the *Patriarchs*; *Prophets*, *Evangelists*, and *Apostles*, and of our *Saviour* himself; which Things could never have been rightly Understood or Comprehended, but by the help of this *Science* alone.

A Fourth Benefit a *Divine* has from hence, is, the Observation of the various *Religions* in the World; for to consider that the greatest part of the World lie swallowed up, not only in Wickedness, but in Idolatry, Ignorance and Barbarity; and to find our selves a part of those that have been the greatest Sharers of God's special Blessings; and to have given us (as it were) such Noble and Generous Souls as are more exquisitely sensible of our present and future Happiness, must needs enliven our Hearts to true Piety, and add new Fire to our Devotion; for what Person among us can be so monstrously dull, and so basely wicked, as not to be moved to a sense of Gratitude for the great Happiness, we enjoy above those miserable Wretches, (such as are *Casperia*, *Sarra*, several parts of the *Indies*, with many other places) who scarce have Signs of Religion, Worship, or Morality, being overwhelm'd in Ignorance and Slavery, and their Stupidity such, as is capable of no Sense but Appetite, and no Pleasure but the brutal part of Man.

In

In respect of *Moral Philosophy*, we have all these Advantages from *Geography*. First, it very much helps to moderate our wild and unruly Passions, making us more temperate and fitter for the exercising our better Faculties, not only by giving of us so much Knowledge, but by keeping of us from too much admiring, crying out, and being surprized at every small Custom, Accident, Rarity, and such like; Things that never fail to expose the meanest of Peoples Judgments. But to the *Geographer* it is quite otherwise, who has no Reason to be much amazed at any Thing, but is still well acquainted with all the Dispositions, Humours, Customs, Rarities, Wonders, and Curiosities in other Parts of the World; and must continually find great Use and Benefit from such Considerations.

The next Thing is, it teaches Men several peculiar *Vertues* and good Properties from other Nations, after a more lively and effectual manner, than by the ordinary Rules and Precepts in *Morality*, (for Example has always greater Effects upon Mens Manners than any Precepts whatsoever) as from our own Nation may be learn'd, true Valour and Greatness of Spirit; from the *Italians*, *Gravity* and *Sobriety*; from the *French*, an open and free *Carriage*, and *Civility* to Strangers; from the *Germans* *Chastity* and free *Hospitality*; from the *Dutch*, *Parsimony* and *indisatigable Industry*, &c. and these Things, without doubt, will always produce singular Effects on ingenious Persons.

Ano-

Another Advantage we have from it in this Respect, is, that it very much helps Mens good Opinion and *Charity* to many other Nations, by disproving and shewing the falsity of those vulgar and scandalous Reports, which are very often (especially by the common People) laid to the charge of Neighbouring Countries, which many times prove to the great incitement of Wars and endless Hatred, to the Hindrance of Commerce, and many other Disadvantages : Such as the vulgar *Italians*, who are commonly made to believe, that those of our Nation, and others of the *Reform'd Religion*, are barbarous in Manners, and in Principles worse than *Turks*. Of this I could mention many Instances, which for brevity sake I omit.

A fourth Advantage is, it takes down our *Pride* ; first, by shewing us the uncertainty of this World's Riches and Greatness ; as the Ruins of so many great Cities and noble Structures do every day testify. Secondly, by shewing us the meanness and smallness of our best Possessions, in respect of the Earth it self, where in a Map they either appear not at all, or at best but one little Spot ; (thus *Socrates* took down *Alcibiades's* *Pride* :) And, Thirdly, by helping us to such vast measure of Knowledge, (in which it out-does all others whatsoever) which Experience shews has wonderful Effects that way ; for *Pride* most commonly proceeds from Ignorance, and a base ignoble Disposition ; and to be puffed up is the infallible Mark of a Counterfeit Great-

Greatness ; and those Persons that have most of this Vice are commonly found to have a large *Weak side*, and are none of the *Wiseest*, whilst great Souls are less acquainted with those *Plebeian* Follies.

This *Science* is to none of greater Consideration than the *Historian*, who must needs own it deserves a peculiar Veneration from him ; for it is his principal Guide, and without this the best Histories can be but of little Use, being so unsettled, and leaving such weak and imperfect Notions upon our Understandings, which can never make their due Impressions, or be tolerably well fix'd without the help of this *Science*. It is necessary not only for the Understanding of the bare Situation of those places, where such, and such great Actions were done ; but also their Nature, Strength, Riches, &c. as also the Nature and Constitutions of the Governments ; their Revenue, Power, and such like ; whereby we may the more clearly perceive the Reasons, Conquests and Victories, and such Things as appear more *Contingent* ; and others of greater account, as the subverting of States, making great Revolutions, Deposing of Kings, &c. which Things seem more peculiarly belonging to *Providence*.

Geography indeed without *History* may be understood, and be very useful in many Respects, though not so perfectly ; but *History* without *Geography* can never be well understood, or have its right Use, but is as a *Dead Carcass* without either *Life* or *Motion*. And from

from hence arises that small Respect and little Value that so many Men have for *History*, (one of the greatest Instructors of Mens Manners) and only because of the unfit means for the Understanding of it : And this it is that makes almost all Foreign News go down so hardly, and seem so dull and tedious to the generality of inferiour Persons ; when a little Pains, and a small Skill in this *Science* would soon alter their Opinions, and produce very great Effects.

As for the *States-Man*, or *Politician*, he reaps many singular Benefits from this *Science*. By it he is acquainted with all the several sorts of Governments and Interests in other Parts, and by the Knowledge of them he is capable of Correcting of many Faults, and supplying Defects of the matters of Policy and State in his own Country. By this *Science* he finds the best helps for Trade, Strength, or any other good Property that may improve or add to the Riches, Strength, Honour, and Renown of the Nation he lives in. From hence he has the knowledge of the Nature and Constitutions of all such People as he has any great Concerns with ; the Bounds, Borders, and Limits of his own and neighbouring Countries, with the true extent of each Dominion, both by Sea and Land ; without the exact Knowledge of such things, no State could be without bloody Wars and endless Discords.

Then

Then if we look upon this *States-Man* as a *Souldier*, and a *General* of an *Army*, in all matters of War he has the greatest assistance from this *Science* alone : For it is by this he understands how and in what order and manner to march his *Army* in all Foreign Countries with the greatest security ; how to pass and repass Rivers with ease, and to go over Mountains and other difficult Places ; how to encamp conveniently for Forage, and safely from all Attacks of the Enemy, and such like ; how to avoid Ambushes, and dangerous and narrow Passages with all Discretion ; how to retreat in good Order and Method ; with a great many other things of this nature, so well known as need not to be mentioned.

The next Person I shall mention, is the *Poet*, the most Arbitrary of all Men ; who by his Absolute Power rules and governs the World as he pleases, makes Emperors and Kings of his own, deposes them, and does every thing as he likes : His unbounded Fancy ranges o'er Hills and Dales, fears neither Rocks nor Seas, soars aloft, strikes at the very Stars, and fetches Fire from the Heavens ; yet still he is forced to stoop here, and must own that he has still great Helps from *Geography*. By the help of this they find fit Scenes for their Plays, which makes them keep the true *Decorum of the Stage* : By this they have all the Conveniences that may hinder them from falling into Absurdities in their Feign'd Stories and *Romances*, that may make them seem

seem more probable, pleasing, agreeable to Reason ; (a fault which much discredited the old *Romances*, such as *Don Belianis*, *Parisnus*, *Knight of the Sun*, *Montelion*, &c.) Here they will never want matter for their Descriptions of delightful Valleys, pleasant Meadows, shady Arbors, melancholy Groves, solitary Retirements, the gentle Murmurs of gliding Streams, with all their charming softer Scenes of Love, where *Cupid* still produces fresh Delights, and Beauty plays and shews it self in all its lovely Shapes, so sensibly touching the Soul, that to them each Thought's a *Rapture*.

Geography has always been of special Use to the *Natural* and *Experimental Philosopher*, for by the help of this Science he has the knowledge and understands the Nature of all the several sorts of Beasts, Birds, Fishes, Serpents, and Insects ; the great variety, Use and Virtues of all Herbs, Plants, Trees, Metals, Stones, Minerals, and Vegetables that are in other Countries ; all the great Power and Effects of the Rains, Storms, Winds, Tempests, Meteors, Subterranean Damps, Earthquakes, and such like, that are most incident and usual in other Parts ; all the strange Proprieties of several Lakes, Fountains and other Waters, with the wonderful Qualities of Burning Mountains, and infinite other Things. Then for Experiments, no Science can be such a Master, nor any thing else give so great an assistance as this, in things of this Nature : (Of which let the

Royal

Royal-Society be a Witness, who have so many admirable Experiments from Foreign Countries.) To insist upon Particulars here, would produce too much matter to be here treated of, therefore I shall pass on to some others.

To the *Merchant*, this Science has always been of such great Use and Consideration, that scarce any thing is more apparent, and that many ways : First, by shewing him in what things other Countries abound and want ; that he may know what *Commodities* to export, and what to import. Then by teaching him the Abilities, Humours, Fidelity, and Honesty, of all such Persons he is to negotiate withal, (a thing which all Merchants ought to take special notice of ;) then by shewing the Situation Strength, Power and Will of Protecting, and Privileges of those Ports he has any Concerns withal ; with the Safety, Conveniences, and Capacity of their Harbours, Havens, and such like. Then by shewing him the Danger and Safety of the Seas from their usual Tempests, Rocks, Enemies and Pirates ; by teaching how to take sufficient care in long and short Voyages ; and by giving him a great many other Advantages, which for brevity sake are here omitted.

This Science is extraordinary useful to many other Persons and Professions ; as to *Astronomers*, who from hence alone understand and are thoroughly acquainted with all the different Appearances of the Sun, Moon, and

Stars,

Stars, in other parts of the World, as to their *Longitude, Latitude, Declination, and Right Affention*; the quantity and celerity of their Motion; and in respect of their being *Retrograde and Stationary*; the various *Appearances*, and different quantity of time in the *Eclipses*; the several *Influences and Aspects*, as *Conjunction, Sextile, Trine, Opposition, &c.* the *Obliquity* of their *Affention*, with their *Rising and Setting* according to different *Horizons*, and according to *Cosmice, Acronice, &c.* with the different length of Days and Nights in Summer and Winter; with a great many other things of this nature.

It is Useful to *Physicians*, who by this may understand the different Ways and Methods that are commonly used in other Parts for curing the ordinary Distempers, with the good and bad use of them; the various Tempers and Properties of Mens Bodies, according to the several Climes and Situations they live in, in respect of Heat and Cold, Driness and Moisture, and such like; the Nature, Growth, and Virtues of many Simples, Minerals, and Medicinal Drugs, whereof every part of the World has some more natural and peculiar to its self than to any others, with the nature, quality, and difference of the common Distempers in other parts.

It is useful to the *Lawyers*, (or rather *Law-makers*) from whence they have the knowledge of the Nature, Force, Quality, Excellency, and Defects of those in other Nations; how to correct or supply those in their own

own Countries, by making them more perfect and agreeable to the security of the People, and Constitutions of the Government; which must needs be of great help to them many ways. It makes the *Mechanick* come loaden with all the Experimental Knowledge fit for improving of his Art: And to the *Architect* it shews the Nature and Quality of all the various Buildings that can be any ways beneficial to his Concerns.

In short, a *Nobleman* from hence may draw Instructions to please his Prince, and it makes him fit for the noblest Employment, that is for some worthy Embassy, where he always carries about with him, or represents the Person of his King. *Gentlemen* are by this endow'd with all the worthy Accomplishments that merit such Titles, being in a ready way to be advanced to higher Honours. And it is this Knowledge (saith a famous French Author) which more than any other advances Men to Honours, and Dignities, making Families and Commonwealths to flourish, and the Words and Actions of all such as understand it, pleasing both to great and small; and causes all things to succeed well and prosperously.

I could have easily been much more particular and larger in every one of these Heads, but I would not too much weary the Reader with such known Truths; and likewise have mentioned several other Persons that are much indebted to *Geography*; and indeed there can be no Person of any Profession or Rank whatsoever, that has but the ordinary benefit of his

his Faculties, or the least Judgment or Inclination to Learning or Books, (let his Genius and Affections be to it what will) but shall find many things in this *Science* that shall agree with his Curiosity, please his Humour, satisfy his Inclinations, and add real Improvements and Advantages as to his Intellects: So that no Ingenious Person can be excused for his Ignorance in this *Science*, *This being the only one that comes under the Capacity of all Mankind.*

F I N I S.

A N
I N D E X

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Countries in this BOOK,
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